OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,305—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1882.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

THE MAIL STEAMERS leaving on the following dates will call at Naples instead of Malta, if the Egyptian quarantine is not withdrawn in the meantime :—

Poonah .... 31st March.
Deccan .... 28th April.
Clyde .... 12th May.
Indus .... 26th May.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 24th Feb., 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. ROSETTA	3502	700	A. E. Barlow..	17th Mar.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman ..	24th ,,
L. POONAH	3130	500	W. A. Seaton..	31st ,,
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie.	7th April.
L. ROME	5012	1000	G. F. Cates	14th ,,
— THIBET	2595	450	J. Reeves ..	21st ,,
L. DECCAN	3429	500	J. B. Chapman.	28th ,,
— VENETIA	3726	450	A. B. Daniell..	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener ..	19th ,,
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shanard.	26th ,,
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt ..	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray..	13th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown ..	20th ,,
— SURAT	3142	550	W. E. Breeze..	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under : THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882
GWALIOR	2,733	450	A. W. Adamson....	24th Mar.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	7th April.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 3rd, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. R 500	including Wines.	I Class .. R 520	including Wine.
II do..... 310		II do. 330	
III do..... 110	Without food.	III do. 115	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Baggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.
MANILLA, on Monday, the 1st May, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

	Class	Calais Route.		Brighton Route	
From Genoa.	I		R 95		R 80
,,	II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 115	do.	.. 130
,,	II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st March 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AUSTRIA	G. Zurich	1,709	400	27th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	G. Manorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 110 0
To Brindisi	400	280	110 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	65 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. ORION, Captain G. MAHORCICH, 3,500 tons, 500-horse power, to sail on the 2nd April 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 13th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE following three steamers :—

DAPHNE, appointed to sail on the 8th April,
VORWAERTS, do. do. 8th May,
ORION, (new) do. do. 8th June,

Will call at BRINDISI, and perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone-circle, March 13, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3 500	700	16th March.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	5th April.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th April.
s.s. BRITANNIA	Hutchison	2,200	400	30th May.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882. About
s.s. INDIA	Jamieson	2,289	500	13th May.

N.B.—INDIA will call at Naples if passengers offer.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
ombay, 18th January, 1880.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. ST. DUNSTAN for LIVERPOOL, sailing about 15th inst.
S. S. LADY DALHOUSIE for LONDON, sailing about 18th instant.
S. S. ATHABASKA for LIVERPOOL, sailing about 25th instant.

THESE fine steamers have very comfortable accommodation for a few passengers. For terms apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

e arrangements for travelling through India are
the special authority of the Government of India and
etary of State for India, and are intended exclu
International Travellers.
le accredited agents of the Italian Govern
ay Administration, THOS. COOK & SON
through passengers from India, which will
visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c.
iculars apply to THOS. COOK & SON,
BOMBAY (originators of the European
ion system), established 1841.

AL STEAMSHIP Co.
ER FRANCE.
CARGO by the above
d to TAKE DELIVERY at
unless passed by Captain
the steamer.
NIXON & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FORTNIGHTLY LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, sail on MONDAY, 20th March, 1882, at 6 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 30th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 21st March, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th March, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 6th April 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange, at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay 16th March, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

MILK MAID BRAND,
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per tin, cash, Annas 7.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

BY special arrangement, TREACHER and Co. import direct from the shippers supplies of this favourite SPIRIT, which they confidently recomended.

Quarts ....per doz. Rs. 17
Pints............ do. ,, 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.

	Cash.	Credit.
Single Brushes in case..............	Rs. 10 8	12 0
Pairs in cases for Gentlemen ....net from Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 80	0 credit.	
Pairs in cases for Ladies ....net from Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 80	0 credit.	
	Cash.	Credit.
Leather Cases, containing 2 Hair Brushes, Mirror, pair Glove Stretchers, Nail File and Tweezers, &c.	Rs. 58 0	65 0
Leather Cases, containing pair of Hair Brushes, 1 Velvet Brush, 1 Mirror, and pair Glove Stretchers	Rs. 80 0	90 0
Leather Case, containing 1 Hair Brush, 1 Clothes Brush, 1 Velvet Brush, 1 Nail Brush, 1 Tooth Brush, 1 Comb, 1 Mirror and Powder Box	Rs. 100 0	112 0

GENTLEMEN'S MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES.

Pairs in Cases... net from Rs. 40- Rs. 50- credit.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS.

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pips made to run both ways.

		Cash	Credit
"Squeezers" with round corner	..per pack	Re. 1 12	Re. 2 0
,, ,,	..,, doz. packs	19 0	21 0
,, ,, gilt edged	..,, pack	2 0	2 4
,, ,, ,,	..,, doz. packs	22 8	25 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

MAKERS are enabled to make a further concession in prices owing to the great success of these importations.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

				Rs.	
Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3	tablets...	Rs.	1	8
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
Jockey Club	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
A l'Opopanax	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
A la Rose	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
Laitne and Glycerine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
A la Violette	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	0
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	0
Des Graces	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	0
Vaseline	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	4
Amandine	Do.	do.	... ,,	1	0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	... ,,	5	0

SAVONS SURFINS.

				Rs.	
Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3	tablets...	Rs.	0	12
Do. do.	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	2	8
Orangine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	1	4
Glycerine	Do. 12	do.	... ,,	3	0
Do.	per bar		... ,,	0	12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	... ,,	2	8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	... ,,	0	12

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 18TH MARCH,
BENEFIT OF
MISS ELIZA GORDON,
who will appear for
THE FIRST TIME IN BURLESQUE,
BROWN AND THE BRAHMINS,
To be preceded by
A ROUGH DIAMOND.
Margery .... Miss Eliza Gordon.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND MARCH,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. NORVILLE,
Under the patronage of
MAJOR-GENERAL HEWETT,
and
THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી હીંદુસ્થાન સપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH (INTERIM) DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 80 per whole and Rs. 20 per quarter share, for the first half-year ending 31st December last, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Registry on the 10th inst., at the Registered Office of the Company, 4, Hummum-street, on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 21st inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠાકરસી મુળજીના કું
T. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 16th March, 1882.

JUST RECEIVED,
NAVIGATINE,

A CERTAIN and specific CURE for Sea-sickness and obstinate Vomiting in Pregnancy, and a reliable companion during sea-voyage.

Per case, Rs. 3.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIN VITÆ.

REFRESHING, LIFE-GIVING,
EXHILARATING, NON-ALCOHOLIC.

A FAVOURITE BEVERAGE of the day, forms a delicious drink at all times and for all ages.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-8; per case of two dozens, Rs. 5-8.

Special terms to Hotels, Refreshment-rooms, and Merchants.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. Cooper and Co., Booksellers and Stationers of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION

WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

☞ Please ask for MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., only, and beware of other preparations, which are not genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. Cooper and Co., Booksellers and Stationers of East street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1882 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the tenth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a SESSION of ADMIRALTY for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of March, 1882.

W. S. HEWETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

IN ANGLO-INDIAN NURSERIES is familiarly known as ATCHA FIZ-FIZ DAWA.

A CHILD ACCUSTOMED TO KEMP'S PREPARATION will absolutely refuse that of any other maker, however prominently advertised.

HIS DAWNING INTELLIGENCE perceives in the "Saline" a benedicent beverage, presenting medical treatment under a most cheerful aspect.

BEFORE PENETRATING TO THE NURSERY the virtues of Kemp's saline underwent a most searching experience of many years' duration in various climates.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS in Constipation, Sluggish Secretions, Gout, Boils, Sickness, Feverishness, and innumerable other adult symptoms conquered for it and established footing as a household medicine.

STEAM MACHINERY WAS ERECTED to keep pace with the demand, and the makers are now more than ever in a position to assert that it is not surpassed, if indeed it be equalled, by any other existing preparation.

NO OCCULT SUPERIORITY attaches to the preparations of Eno, Lamplough, Hockin, Hibbert, or Wenham on account of their being manufactured in England.

DISTRUST THE PROFUSE ADVERTISEMENTS of imported nostrums, and test this fresher and cheaper preparation in your own households.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE. Per bottle, Re. 1-4; per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MILK TESTERS, OR LACTOMETERS,

MAY be relied on for testing the purity of Buffaloes' or Cows' Milk. These afford the only means of detecting and checking the habitual watering of Milk which is carried on by Bazaar Milkmen. They are adjusted to 84 deg. Fahr., and are practically accurate for the Bombay temperature.

TESTER, with TRIAL JAR, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S STOCKS are constantly renewed (*via* the Suez Canal) with the best and freshest Stores from the most renowned European Houses; all the goods are of the same high class, which enables the Management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.

TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, and BRAWN.

SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.

FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackarel, Oysters, Pilchards Prawns, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.

GAME and POULTRY—Duck and Peas, and Hare.

FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, and Mutton.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, and Pork.

TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Cabbage, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade.

PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.

COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.

MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.

BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk Mixed Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, &c.

MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.

DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET, and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET.

TOBACCO FACTORY.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of IMPORTED preparations, and combining every DESIDERATA required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN-LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India par excellence.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

J. NEUBERG,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER & COMPANY,

BOOKSELLERS AND NEWS AGENTS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
An Aid to Arithmetic; by E. Diver	0	6
Complete Guide to the Game of Chess; by H. F. L. Meyer	4	12
Far from the Madding Crowd; by T. Hardy ...	3	12
Fate of Madame La Tour; by Mrs. A. G. Paddock	3	0
Horse Warranty; by P. Howden	1	8
Indian Empire, its History, People and products; by W. W. Hunter	10	0
Making of England; by J. R. Green	10	0
Materia Medica and Therapeutics; by C. D. F. Philips	13	4
Mother's Guide in the Management and Feeding of Infants; by J. M. Keating ...	2	4
Noah Webster; by H. E. Scudder	1	8
Notes on Surgical Treatment and Minor Operations; by T. F. Hopgood	1	8
On the Preservation of Life and Property from Fire: by J. H. Heathman	1	8
Pleas for Protection Examined; by A. Mongredien	0	6
Priest's Blessing; by H. Jay	2	4
Primer of Art; by J. Collier	0	10
Preparation for Science Teaching; by J. Spanton	1	0
Shadows of the Past; by J. Sale Lloyd ...	5	12
Spinoza; by B. Auerbach, Vols. 2 ...	2	8
Sun; by C. A. Young, (International Scientific Series)	3	4
Tablets of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; by C. E. Armand Semple	0	10
University College Course of Practical Exercises in Physiology; by J. B. Sanderson ...	2	4
Washington Irving; by C. D. Warner ...	1	8
Week-Day Living; by S. Pearson	3	4
Year in Manitoba, 1880-81	0	10
Apology of Al Kindy; by Sir W. Muir ...	2	0
Autobiography of Kate Coventry; by G. J. W. Melville	0	6
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, February 1882	2	4
Care and Treatment of the Insane in Private Dwellings; by L. A. Weatherby ...	1	0
Children's Fancy Works and Doll Book ...	0	10
College Days at Oxford; by Rev. H.C. Adams	2	4
Free Trade versus Fair Trade; by T. H. Farrer	0	10
Life of H. R. H. The Prince Consort. Part IV; by Sir T. Martin	0	6
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Companion for 1882 ..	0	12
Lillywhite's Cricketer's Annual for 1882 ..	0	12
London Journal Vol. LXXIV.	3	0
My Love; by E. L. Linton	2	4
On and Off Duty; by S. P. Oliver ...	8	12
Philosophy of Self-Consciousness; by P. F. Fitzgerald	3	12
Prairie and Forest: a Guide the Field Sports of North America; by P. Gillmore ...	4	12
Rise of the Dutch Republic; by J. L. Motley ..	2	4
Schiller; by J. Sime (Foreign Classics) ...	1	8
Short Notes on Tactics and Reconnaissance; by Captain J. R. J. Jocelyn	1	8
NEW FRENCH NOVELS.		
La Fin du Marquisat d'aurel; par H. de la Madeline	1	0
Les Fonds Perdus; par H. de la Madeline ...	1	0
Les Vingt Hint Jours D'Anais; par G. Cludin ..	2	0
L'Homme Qui Tue; par H. Lafontaine ...	2	4
Qui et Non	2	4
Trop Fiere; par L. Depret	2	4
Une Passion Fatale; par G. Jeanneret ...	1	4
Zingara; par C. Deslys	1	0

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOMBAY : Meadow-street. POONA : East-street.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.
Cash per doz. qts. Rs. 9-4
,, ,, pts. ,, 6-4

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS will be received up to 20th instant for the supply of 3,000 running feet cast iron WATER PIPES 3" diameter with rates per running foot to be delivered at Bandora. Address Secretary, Bandora Municipality.

NOTICE is hereby given that the advertisement which recently appeared regarding the estate of the late Mr. F. Turner, Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, is CANCELLED, the local committee assembled not being one of adjustment.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied BUNGALOW at Byculla near the Tramway line and Railway Station. It can be divided separately for two families, rent moderate. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
House and Estate Agents.
17, Forbes-street.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1875 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

THOROUGH EXTINCTION OF INSECT LIFE.

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,
Per Tin Re. 1-8.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS & INVALIDS,
Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.
DU BARRY'S REVELENTA ARABICA,
Per Tin Re. 1-2.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,
Per Jar Re. 1-2 and Re. 2.
PREPARED BARLEY,
ROBINSON'S,
Per Tin As. 12.
CHARCOAL BISCUITS,
Per Tin As. 12.
HARD'S FOOD,
Per Packet As. 12.
THOMSOM AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRIST AND HIS SOLDIERS,

A SACRED ORATORIO;
BY
JOHN FARMER,
ORGANIST OF HARROW SCHOOL,

Will be performed by a choir of 70 voices in the Cathedral Girls' School, old High Court House,

ON TUESDAY 21ST,
At 5-30 Bombay Time.

Admission, 1 Rupee.
Reserved seats, 2 Rupees.

Books of words (4 annas each) and tickets may be had from SOUNDY & Co., or at the doors.

Profits in aid of the Restoration of the Organ of St. Peter's, Mazagon.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

PETITION for PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of CHUGONLAL MULCHUND, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

GOVERDHUNDASS JUDUSHA and MUGONLAL MITHALAL, two of the Executors named in the Will .... Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Petitioners have applied to the above Court in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant to them of Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased, limited to the minority of the testator's son, named Hurlochund Chugonlal and reserving the right of Lulloobhoy Pranjeewan, the other executor named in the said Will to come in and prove the same when he thinks fit. All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1882.

SMITH & FRERE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Hart's Yearly Army List for 1882	13	4
Quarterly Review for January, 1882	3	12
Edinburgh Review for January	3	12
Strachey's Finance and Public Works of India	11	4
The Indian Empire, its History, People and Products; by W. W. Hunter	10	0
The Sun; by C. A. Young	3	4
Notes on Surgical Treatment and Minor Operations; by T. F. Hopgood	1	8
Lockwoods Builders' and Contractors' Price Book for 1882	2	8
Laxon's Price Book for Architects, Builders, and Engineers 1882	2	8
Immanuel Kants Critique of Pure Reason; by Professor F. Max Muller and others, 2 vols.	20	0
Bergen's Marine Engineer	4	8
Lloyd's Shadows of the Past. The Autobiography of General Kenyon	5	12
Mapothers Manual of Physiology; by J. F. Knot. New Edition 1882	8	12
Handbook of the Polariscope; by H. Randolt.	6	12
American Men of Letters; by Washington Irving	1	8
Do. do. by Noah Webster ...	1	8
Howden's Horse Warrenty	1	8
Sopinoza, a Novel; by B. Auerbach, 2 vols. ...	2	8
Maclean's Gauging and Operations in Bond. New Edition, 1881	2	8
Maxwell's Manual of Malay Language ...	4	12
Official Monthly Army List for February ...	1	4
Buck's Hygiene and Public Health, 2 vols. ...	23	4
Thomas's Rod in India, New Edition, greatly enlarged	15	12
Victor Hugo and his Times; by Alfred Barbou, Illustrated	15	0
India in 1880; by Sir R. Temple	10	0
Far from the Madding Crowd; by T. Hardy ...	3	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LARGE and handsome AQUARIUM, with Gold-fish, FOR SALE. Can be seen at HAMILTON'S HOTEL.

BEST Holland Gin, for sale, in cases of 15 bottles containing 4 gallons Price. Rs. 25. Four prize medals. Apply, B. Pherozshaw & Co., 8, Elphinstone-circle.

A FREE GIFT! To Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, &c., a quantity of mineral waters from celebrated German and Austrian Spas. Apply, B. Pherozshaw & Co., 8, Elphinstone-circle.

FOR SALE.—Chesnut Arab, rising 5, height 13-3, very good tempered and showy. Apply Purvis' Agency, Elphinstone-circle.

APOLLO-BUNDER TIFFIN.—Australian Corned Round of Beef, &c. GREEN and READ, Tiffin and Dining-rooms, Appollo-bunder.

FOR SALE, a strong serviceable Bay HORSE, height 14-1, goes in single harness as also in saddle. Price, Rs. 260. Apply 1, Rampart-row.

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK and FOOD.—A fresh supply of above received by last mail, and can be had at BOLTON & Co. 16th March 1882.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. T. T. Brown & Co., Undertakers and Sculptors, have temporarily removed to a building opposite the Scottish Schools.

MRS. PRYER, Milliner & Dress-maker, late of Aux Villes de France. Ladies own material made up tastefully and economically. 8, Meadow-street.

SPRING Flowers per ½ lb tin, Re 1-8. A fresh, mild, and fragrantly flavoured tobacco for Cigarettes. A trial is earnestly invited.—Howard & Co., 30, Medow-st.

WANTED to ADVANCE upon personal security to a good gentleman either Native or European who holds good appointment. Apply, to "B." care of this paper.

H. A. GEYER, 6, Elph. Circle, Bombay.—"I am glad to inform you that the Sewing Machine reached me quite safe, and that I am pleased with it. 'E. N.' Gauhati, 11th August, 1881."

THE most EFFECTUAL REMEDY we know of for COUGHS & COLDS is Fruit Linctus. Prepared by B. Philips & Co., at their Pharmacy, 1, Church-gate-street. Per bottle 8 annas.

GRUYERE CHEESE! Gruyere Cheese!! Gruyere Cheese!!! a most magnificent and delicious Cheese ever before imported in India. Annas 13 per lb. Trial orders respectfully Solicited. BARTON & Co., General Merchants, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application, Apollo-bunder, Bombay.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL, OPEN to VISITORS. Excellent accommodation. TERMS—MODERATE.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL.—Apply to W. M. MACAULAY and Co., who hold the only stock of this brand in Bombay.

PILSENER BEER.—Just received a fresh consignment per s. s. [illegible]. Reduced price, Rs. 5-12 per dozen.—SIGG-SULZER & Co.

ST. PAULI BEER.—Just received a fresh consignment per s. s. [illegible]. Reduced price, Rs. 6-1 per dozen.—SIGG-SULZER & Co.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 2nd Sind Horse at Jacobabad. Applications together with testimonials to be sent to the Band President.

GRAND Central Hotel, under European management. Board and lodging Rs. 100 per month. Board only Rs. 60, best table in Bombay.—G. [illegible].

THE SEASON.—GREAT CLEARANCE SALE. Cheap! cheap! Do not lose this good chance. Come each and every at S. GREENBLATT & Co., Bombay.

IVORINE BILLIARD BALLS do not crack, warp or get out of shape, and are only half the price of real ivory ones. Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

YOUNG Men's Christian Association.—The Rev. R. Stothert will deliver a lecture upon "The Siloam Inscription" This evening at 5-30 (Bombay time) open to ladies.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are the best, the simplest, and the most durable. Have won the highest awards and have the largest sale in the world. For cash or monthly payments. Head office, 2, Church Gate street, Bombay.

"SIR FERGUSSON" Pressed Cigarettes (without mouth-piece). The favourites of the day. Most delicious, and of an exquisite flavour and aroma. Rs. 3 per 100. D. MACROPOLO, 9, Kalbadevie-road, 32, Meadow-street and Esplanade (Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

HOME and EDUCATION in ENGLAND.—THE VICAR of a PARISH in Oxfordshire (most bracing climate), who has charge of 5 Anglo-Indian children, wishes to meet with a few others between the ages of 5 and 10. For terms, &c., address "Anglicanus," care of Major BULKLEY, 3rd Beloochees, Jacobabad, Sind.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PARASNATH TEA.—Orange Pekoe, Re 1-4; Orange Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1; Souchong, 14 as per lb. tin. J. PEARSE, Sole Agent, Apollo-street and Hornby-row.

NOTICE.

DR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN,

WILL shortly leave Bombay and does not intend East. He therefore recommends defective vision to take the opportunity of consulting him at the Establishment of his Agents, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

HEREWITH we give a copy of an article published on February 21, 1882, in the *Madras Athenæum* :—

A REMEDY FOR DEFECTIVE VISION.

THE blessing attendant upon the enjoyment of good sight is not appreciated so much by those upon whom it has been bestowed as it is by those who from neglect or other causes have lost it, or who from their birth have suffered from defective vision. In a tropical country such as India, the constant glare to which the eye is exposed renders it more liable to injury than in countries where the rays of the sun are less powerful, and we have no doubt that there are many in Madras whose defective eyesight is a constant source of anxiety and discomfort to them.

Many of our readers will perhaps imagine from the heading which we have given to this article that we have discovered some sovereign remedy for defective vision. Unfortunately, we cannot lay claim to so great a distinction, but must confer the honour upon Mr. A. Menist, Oculist-Optician, now residing at the Elphinstone Hotel, Mount Road, where he may be daily consulted by those who may wish to avail themselves of the benefit conferrable on them by one who has devoted a lifetime to this particular profession, and who holds numberless testimonials as to his successful treatment, with glasses of his own make, of cases, many of which had been given up as beyond the reach of the skill of the optician. In a pamphlet which Mr. Menist has had printed for circulation, upwards of seventy testimonials may be found from persons of unimpeachable veracity and of high standing, connected with all branches of Her Majesty's Service as well as in civil life. We may also add our humble name to the list, as, from the immense benefits we have derived from the use of Mr. Menist's pebble spectacles, we have been induced to thus lay before the public—or at any rate that portion who suffer from defective vision of any nature whatsoever—the great advantage to be gained by availing themselves of his skill before it is too late to do so. We may add that Mr. Menist intends leaving for Europe at the end of the present week, and that it is not his intention at any time to come out here again, so that those who need his services would do well to avail themselves of the chance whilst they have it; it will be too late to regret the omission so to do after he has left. To ensure the obtaining of glasses exactly suited to the eye, a personal interview is necessary, as Mr. Menist himself remarks in his pamphlet :—

"Perhaps the most important point of all is to have the eye exactly suited, for which purpose a personal interview is very desirable, as there are a number of indications which a practised optician would note, but which cannot be conveyed here."

Mr. Menist cautions people against the haphazard plan generally employed in the selection of spectacles, together with the use of inferior glasses, which are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and very rightly remarks that as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common glass spectacles now so generally sold. The spectacles sold by Dr. Menist are made from the purest natural crystal or pebble, the lenses being cut in strict accordance with the latest improvements of science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames are substantially made of gold or silver only, as these have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his pebbles, his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though the use of steel would be doubtful economy in a tropical climate, as it corrodes so quickly, and causes both discomfort and injury to the sight by getting out of shape. With regard to the stability and structure of his frames, Mr. Menist remarks that they "are all the result of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired," and goes on to add :—

"One of the chief essentials in good spectacles is to place the lenses before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance, according to the particular defect of sight under treatment. Ill-made and loosely-jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the lenses, entirely alter their focal power and so injure the eyes."

In Dr. Menist's pebble spectacles, every detail of construction is most carefully studied with the object of attaining the utmost efficiency. As he himself remarks—

"Inferior spectacles may be obtained for half the price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very doubtful one."

With regard to the necessity for taking to the use of spectacles, and for due care in their selection, Dr. Menist remarks :—

"The symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded, and, either from ignorance or feelings of diffidence, the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has resulted." * * * "It should be borne in mind that the most perfectly constructed lenses cannot of themselves afford relief, but may, on the contrary, cause injury, unless exactly suited to the condition and requirements of the eye. To determine this a knowledge of its organization and pathology is necessary, as well as a practical acquaintance with the science of optics; and lastly, but not least, the experience which long practice can alone give."

All these requirements are, to the best of our knowledge and by the testimony of others, fulfilled in the person of Dr. Menist himself, and having derived immense benefit from the use of a pair of his spectacles, we have been induced to thus give publicity to the fact, that others, who may feel so disposed, may not lose the opportunity of consulting him before his departure for Europe, which, as we before stated, will take place at the end of the present week. Previous to making use of his spectacles, we had contracted a habit of occasionally rubbing out with our nose what we wrote with our pen, which was distressing and annoying in more ways than one. Now, however, we are saved the infliction, and for the improvement duly tender our sincere thanks to Dr. Menist.

We may add, as a caution to the public, that Dr. Menist has had no agent whatever in Madras for the sale of his optics for the past nine years, and that he has none now. Persons, therefore, requiring any of his glasses, can obtain them only from Dr. Menist himself.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received up to the 20th instant, for DELIVERY at Grant-road (Bombay), Surat, Broach, Baroda, and Ahmedabad of PARCELS conveyed by this Company's line, from the 1st proximo.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent & Chief Engineer.
Company's General Offices, Bombay, 13th March, 1882.

CHILDREN'S DOUBLE KNEED STOCKINGS,

Beautifully soft, elastic, and well-finished.

Colours—Navy Blue, Black, Marone, of Chocolate.

Ribbed Cashmere.........Rs. 2-2 to Rs. 3-0
Ribbed Cotton ....Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4

The length of foot in inches will ensure a perfect fit.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

No. 7884 A of 1881-82.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Sails, Canvas, Rope (Coir and Europe), Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Brass, Iron, Lead, Iron Tanks, Casks, Cases, Tins, &c. Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the lots cleared away on or before the seventh day after sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. O'B. CAREW, Captain, I.M.,
Superintendent of Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 6th March, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

THE telegrams from London for the week report, apparently, an easier Money market, and Gold still continues to flow into the Bank, so that a still further reduction in the rate of discount seems not improbable at no distant date. Here Money still kept very light and in much demand, owing of the wants of our large export trade. The Bank to Bombay still keeps up its high rate of discount, and the weekly returns show as yet little, if any, improvement in its position. Cotton comes forward very freely, and a large business has been done during the week at advancing prices, and much of what has been done is said to be on account of American operators. Seeds have also been arriving freely, and a large business has been done in them at current quotations. There have also been considerable purchases of Wheat at low limits, so that, on the whole, the export trade has been active. The Share market has been quiet. Spinning Mill shares especially have been weak, but they show more steadiness towards the close. Freights have been quiet but fairly steady, and the same may be said of Exchange. Imports have been again freely bought from second hands, and as their stocks are getting more moderate, large orders have been wired home by the dealers, but owing to the greater firmness there, few of them at prices that are at all practicable.

COTTON.—A large business was done on Friday and Saturday at the full quotations of last mail. On Monday the market was quite excited, and sellers asked higher prices all round. This rather checked business, but the high prices were in many cases paid. Ready Broach was done as high as Rs. 236. Fine Dholera at Rs. 215, and Good Oomras at Rs. 201 to Rs. 202. The advance is, of course, owing to the better rates wired from Liverpool and America. Tuesday and yesterday were quieter, and about a Rupee lower with sellers rather anxious to do business. To-day America comes higher, but Liverpool is dull, so that prices are rather unsettled. Good Broach ready we quote Rs. 233, but for April delivery it can be contracted for at Rs. 231 to Rs. 232. Oomras has been sold Fully Good at Rs. 202. Fully Good Fair Rs. 190 to Rs. 192, and Fully Fair Rs. 186 to Rs. 188. Good Ferozepore has been done at Rs. 198, and Akote at Rs. 210. Sawginned Dharwar has been sold for May delivery at Rs. 205, and Compta at Rs. 170 to Rs. 175. The market closes this afternoon very quiet.

The arrivals and shipments of Cotton have again been very large, and accounts from almost all districts still point to an early as well as a large yield.

Receipts and shipments for the week compare with last year's as follows:—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 8th to 14th March. ..	57,328	31,558
Do. do. 1st Jan. to 14th do. ..	5,12,731	3,05,463
Shipments from 9th to 15th do. ..	46,700	30,127
Do. do. 1st Jan. to 15th do...	4,20,601	2,15,782
Cotton in Harbour	56,035	35,061

The following are the detailed quotations of the day:—

Broach,	Good	Rs. 232
Oomrawuttee,	Good	„ 200
Do.	F. G. F.	„ 192
Do.	G. F.	„ 188
Bhownuggur,	Good	„ 200
Do.	F. G. F.	„ 190
Dholera,	Good	„ 200
Bengals,	Fine	„ 175
Do.	Fully Good	„ 168
Do.	Good	„ 154
Do.	Fully Good Fair	„ 148

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has been coming in fair quantities, and a considerable business has been done in it both ready and to arrive. Owing to the low quotations from home prices are not more than steady at Rs. 5-7 to Rs. 5-9, according to quality. About 40,000 to 50,000 candies are said to have been sold to arrive during the week. Our receipts and shipments are as follows:—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 8th to 14th March	97,486	92,176
Do. 1st Jan. to 14th March....	426,750	300,903
Shipments from 9th to 15th March.......	122,750	30,395
Do. 1st Jan. to 15th March ..	417,784	289,423

Rape Seed we quote Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 5-13, but there is not much doing in it, either on the spot or to arrive. The stock on hand is for the time very small.

Gingelly.—Stock is small, and the article in fair demand. Best Hingunghat has been sold as high as Rs. 38. White has been sold at Rs. 31 to Rs. 35, according to quality. Black at Rs. 28 to Rs. 30, and Red at Rs. 29-3. 7,000 to 8,000 candies of Ready Seed have been sold during the week.

There has been a fair demand for *Groundnuts* at Rs. 23 to Rs. 23½.

Castor Seed is steady at Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24, but with little doing.

Poppy Seed is in good demand, and commands a ready sale at Rs. 5-7 to Rs. 5-8.

WHEAT.—The advices from home are still rather unfavourable. However, a fair amount of business has been done during the week, both on spot and to arrive at low prices. The arrivals from the districts are now very light, but the new crop will soon be due, and we may expect them to improve ere long. Prices are steady, but the demand is not active. We quote No. 1 White Old Crop ready Rs. 30 to Rs. 30½, and New Crop to arrive Rs. 31, at which prices there have been buyers. Ahmedabad we quote Rs. 25½ to Rs. 26, for Old Crop and New Rs. 27 to Rs. 27½, Red Sewnee we quote Old Crop Rs. 26 to Rs. 27, and New Rs. 28 to Rs. 29. Khundwa we quote Rs. 25 to Rs. 26, but no buyers.

The week's receipts and shipments of Wheat are as follows compared with last season:—

	1882.	1881.
Receipts from 8th to 14th March ..	45,400	86,715
Do. do. 1st Jan. to 14th March ..	19,72,202	8,21,662
Shipments from 9th to 15th March ..	1,74,439	95,361
Do. do. 1st Jan. to 15th March ..	28,95,550	9,66,026

In the PIECE-GOODS bazaar there is a continued consumptive demand, and no doubt stocks are in many things now working lower. At the same time the repeal of the duties rather tends to depress the prices of many kinds of Goods. A good many orders have been wired home during the past few days, but at prices too low, however to enable business to be put through, to any great extent. The demand for Goods is both large and healthy throughout the country, and if Manchester can wait and supply us moderately for another month or two, a more marked improvement here is inevitable.

COALS.—The market for these is decidedly higher, and is steady at the advance. About 1,000 tons of Davison's West Hartley have been sold to arrive at Rs. 15, and a cargo of Londonderry West Hartley at Rs. 14½. We here quote:—

Davison's to arrive		Rs. 15
Cardiff	do.	„ 15 to Rs. 15¼
La[illegible]d's	do.	„ 14

METALS.

Copper Braziers has been sold on the spot at Rs. 47-4 to Rs. 47-8, and is now quoted Rs. 47 to 47-4. To arrive, the best quotations are Rs. 46-4 to Rs. 46-8.

Yellow Metal Braziers was sold at Rs. 39-8 before the repeal of duty, is now worth on spot Rs. 38 to Rs. 38-4, and to arrive, the best offers are Rs. 37.

Wallaroo Copper we quote spot Rs. 44-4 and to arrive Rs. 44.

Spelter is very dull, and the nominal value of the B brand is Rs. 8.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has not been much life in the market for this during the week, and prices have not fluctuated much. The tightness of Money is against higher rates, notwithstanding the favourable Budget, and prices are regulated very much by the quotations from home and Calcutta. 4 per cents. remained firm at Rs. 101½ till the 14th, when it was rather pressed for sale, and fell first to 3-16 and then to ⅛. Yesterday, however, it rather recovered under the influence of higher prices from home, and 3-16 was again readily got.

Bank, Press, and *Miscellaneous* shares have been fairly steady, and our quotations are little altered. The Bombay and Burmahs have been in good demand at an advance, and we now quote them Rs. 2,375, Mofussil Press have been done at Rs. 340.

Spinning Mill shares have been rather out of favour, and prices generally are lower. They closed yesterday afternoon, however, rather steadier, and the fall after all is not more than about 10 to 30 Rupees a share.

EXCHANGE has varied very little during the week. Some days we have been a little weaker in some positions, but we seem always to stiffen up again, and the variations have never been more than about 1-32. This morning in the early part of it the Banks came out as more inclined to buy, and at rather weaker rates a large business was done. As quotations from Calcutta, however, came firm, we became decidedly stronger again in the afternoon, and we close firm at the following quotation, viz.:—

	Telegraphic.	Demand.	3 months'.	4 months'.
Bank Bills..	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 13-32d.	1s. 8 15-32d.
		3 months'.	6 months'.	
Credits ..		1s. 8 17-32d.	1s 8 11-16d.	
Documents..		1s. 8 9-16d.	1s. 8¾d.	
Francs ..		2·16½	2·18½.	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	768¾
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	810
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	5 do.	90
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2 do.	103
LAND COMPANIES.					
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	795
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215

* For distribution.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1
Carolas	„ 236
Mexican Dollars	„ 224
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	„ 107
Gold Leaf	19-5½ to 19-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 19-6-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 19
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 19
[illegible] Bars	„ 19

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Chandos, 1,506 tons, Captain S. Ross, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chilka, 1,497 tons, Captain J. A. W. May sail to-day for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Darien, 1,779 tons, Captain R. Inch, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bellingham, 1,100 tons, Captain T. Bell, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Cocanada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr. Ghee, and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Iris, 1,432 tons, Captain H. Madgshou, arrived in harbour yesterday from Brindisi (23rd Feb.), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackentosh and Co.

THE steamer Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F. J. Raff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 4 first class and 45 deck passengers, and 16 horses. She brought in two steam launch Rangoon, for repair.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Henry Bolckow(s).	Raffin	Bussorah, March 4.
	Iris (s)...........	Madgshow..	Brindisi, Feb. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Argosy (s)	Marshall	Hull.
	Plessey (s)	Scott	Liverpool.
	Parthia	Dill	Liverpool.
	Darien(s)...........	Inch	Marseilles.
	Bellingham (s)	Bell	Genoa & Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Chilka, May, to Galle.
Steamer Cocanada, Mitchell, to K. Coast & Kurrachee.
Ship Chandos, Ross, to Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Inchcluthа, to Antwerp.
Ship Race Horse, to Singapore and Bangkok.
Ship County of Dumfries, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—25 cases acid, Joosub Oomer.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydall Hall (s)—10 casks brass wire, Nuboobhoy Mahamdally; 6 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola; 3 packages lamps and 5 casks earthenware, Nanjee Canjee; 5 cases violet color, C. Macdonald and Co; 100 kegs iron nails, Ha samally Lalimeya; 4 cases soap, Essoofally Samsoodin; 75 crates empty soda water bottles, Sallay Mahamed Frazul; 815 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons; 3 packages earthnware, Hormusjee Muncherjee Wadia.

Hispania (s)—261 casks copperas, Volkart Brothers; 7 cases oilman stores, Essoofally Russooljee; 6 cases oilmanstores, Shrufally Hiptoola.

FROM LONDON.

Hartlepool (s)—20 cases beer, J. Neuberg; 19 cases clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee; 150 cases matches, Tychally Scotanaly; 21 cases confectionery, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 25 casks varnish and 2 cases paint, Tyebally Chandabhoy; 100 cases whiskey, Ldujee Bazonjee; 45 kegs nails, Moorjee Esmailjee.

Perim (s)—25 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 1.4 blocks asphalt, 6 drums bitnary and 80 kegs white zinc paint, Esmailjee Ebramjee Kurva; 3 cases medicines, 7 cases soap, 4 cases tart acid, 6 cases hair oil and 65 cases provisions, Hafazoola Fazul; 12 cases foolscap papers, Hajee Joonus Hajee Issack; 130 keg white zinc paint and 50 drums linseed oil, Dossabhoy Sulamanjee; 17 cases acid, Shruffally Hiptoola.

France (s)—4 cases provisions and 2 cases soap, H. Fezol; 11 packages glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 49 packages oilmanstores, Cowasjee Nowrojee; 3 packages glassware, Sool anaily Abdoolally; 5 casks paint of sorts, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 16,882 cakes harspelter Finlay Muir and Co.

Awuera (s)—100 cases pale ale, Ewart Latham and Co; 20 cases glassware and 100 cases nails, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

Bokara (s)—200 boxes silver coins (Rs 5,00,000). the French Bank: 40 boxes bar silver (Rs. 28,000), Volkart Brothers; 86 boxes bar silver (Rs. 2,47,530), the C. M. Bank of I. A. and China; 10 cases papers, J. Janni.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A. J. Marshall—250 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 61 bales cotton, Merally Mahamed Putell; 50 bales cotton, Ludha Dewjee; 200 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

Marana (s)—26 bales wool, Shawaldass Jairamsig: 200 bales cotton, John Marshall; 500 bales cotton and 4,00¼ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,004 cwts mustard seed, Ralli Brothers; 244½ cwts myrabolams, Luckmedass Narandass; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 750 bales cotton, Caddum and Co.

Athabasca (s)—10 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co; 70 bales cotton, Sewjee Pragjee.

Hispania (s)—85 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 48 bales cotton, Ghella Duckhamsee; 200 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 800 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

St. Dunstan (s)—2,001 cwts linseed and 500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Rydal Hall (s)—2,000 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 601¼ cwts myrabolams, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 1,650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 430 bales wool and 1,000 cwts wheat, Nursee Khuttow.

France (s)—130 cwts borns, Jan Mahamed and Peerbhoy; 1,999¼ cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 132 bales wool, M. Mackenzie and Co; 800 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co; 31½ cwts nuxvonmica, 200 cwts beadanuts and 181 cwts myrabolams, and 800 cwts wheat, Heerjee Sewjee; 800 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Monjee.

Shevington (s)—500 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 300 bales cotton and 1,000¼ cwts linseed Killick, Nixon and Co.

St. Columbia (s)—55 bales twist wast and 44 bales cotton wast, Madun Bhimjee.

Khimjee Oodhowjee—500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Shaik (s)—50 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 500 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta (s)—5 cwts fishmaws, Mamed Nuthoo; 3¼ cwts ivory, Surriff Durvesh; ¾ cwts ivory, Allybhoy Remtoola; 7¼ cwts ivory, Mahamed Hajee Adomjee; 4¾ cwts ivory, Nanchund Jewarchund; 8 boxes indigo, Volkart Brothers; 6¼ cwts ivory Jairam Sewjee; 1 box india rubbur sheets, H. F. Soares and Co; 1 case carpets, Trescher and Co; 5¾ cwts ivory, Manchund Jewarchund; 200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—70 bales cotton, Nanchund Khimchund; 4,000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchcluthа (s)—6,000 cwts poppyseed and 500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.

Rosetta (s) 3 boxes silver coins (Rs. 21,800), Byramjee Cursetjee.

Mourino (s)—750 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Woodhorn (s)—300 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara (s)—300 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.
Dallam Tower (s)—766 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dallan Tower (s)—100 bales cotton and 5¼ cwts castorseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lord Eslington (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 350 cwts gingellyseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bokhara (s)—174 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.
Sportsman (s)—6,498 cwts gingelly seed, Rally Brothers.
Lord Eslington (s)—3,851 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 225 bales cotton and 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—7 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 17.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon. Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

128—Jefferson B. and D—Pandoorung Ramchunder vs Mirza Sabut Ali Vulind Aban Saheb—H. Bicknell.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Equity side.

Hearn C. and L.—Nanee Tarra Naiqueen vs Khoja Allarakhia Soomar and others—Smith and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

645-79—Jefferson B. and D.. (for pauper) Devbai vs Itchalal Vundrawandoo and others—Macfarlane and E., and Chalk and W. (for pauper).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others—Jefferson, B. and D., P. and G., and Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

507-80—Shapurjee and T—Ragunandlal Chiranji'al and others vs Joharimul and others—Hore, C. and B. Part heard.

493-80—Shapurjee and T—Chatterbhooj Khimjee and others vs Cassibai—Hearn C. and L.

563-80—Smith and F. L. A—Wallace and other vs Ahmed bin Essa Khaliffa—Macfarlane and E.

208-81—In person—Cullian Govind vs Ramchundra Sewjee and others—In person.

48-81—Jefferson, B. and D—Amirudin Adool Latiff vs. Hawabebee and others—M. M. Munshi.

471-80—M. M. Munshi—Ramji Ballabee vs Thucker Purshotum Kullianjee—H. Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 14.

LeCocq, Col., R. H. A., on leave, from Agra.

MARCH 15.

Moore, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on duty, from Deolalee.
Watson, Lieut., Worcestershire Regiment, on leave, from Nasirabad.

MARCH 16.

Carrington, Major, Worcestershire Regiment, on leave, from Nasirabad.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 16.

Adam, Major, Dy. Qr-mr. Genl. on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 17.

The Regiment will parade on Saturday next, the 18th inst., for inspection by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. sharp (Madras time). Red uniform to be worn.

2. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 25th inst., for the annual inspection by the Brigadier-General Commanding the District. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. sharp (Madras time). Red uniform to be worn.

3. All members who are unable to attend the above parades must furnish medical certificates, or apply for leave.

4. Members are reminded that the capitation grant cannot be drawn for those who are absent without leave from the annual inspection parade.

Members who are punctual at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum will have their tram-fares paid as usual; or, if late, receive a refund of the amount paid.

6. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief having decided on travelling by the early train from Poona, the Guard of Honor ordered for this evening is countermanded.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt. B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, Mar. 16.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. D. Morris, S V R C, having been transferred to the 3rd P V R C, that officer's name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the former Corps.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Colonel F. Roome, S C.

Lieut. R. S. Brown, B V R C, is promoted to the rank of Capt., vice Noble, resigned.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut.-Col. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

S. C.—Maj. John Gilbert Erskine Griffith 9th March 1882.

Maj. H. H. P. Cowper, General List, Ben. Cavy. Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt. of India.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Bgde.-Surgn. W. P. Partridge, I. M. D., Presidency Surgn., Third Dist.

The services of Bgde.-Surgn. C. Joynt, M.D., are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C. for employment as Principal Medical Officer at Quetta.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and ten days, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Capt. G. F. W. MacMahon, S. C. Wing Officer, 3rd N. L. I.

The services of Surg. E. Tully, I. M. D., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C., with effect from the 28th Feb.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 26th Feb.

Maj. H. L. Dundas, Bgde.-Maj., Deesa (Offg. Depy. Asst. Adjt.-General, Bombay Dist.), to be Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. on the Establishment in succession to Capt. Cooke-Collis, who has vacated the appointment.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in May next, under Rule IX. of the Furlough Regulations of 1864, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Moore, Bom. Cavy.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, with the necessary leave:—

Lieut. C. E. Mahon, S. C., Adjt., 12th Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Maj. Walter Scott, S.C., Asst. Agent, Gover.-Genl., Baroda, in charge, Okhamandal.

Capt. J. N. Walker, Inspr. and Adjt., G. I. P. R. V. C., is granted ninety days' privilege leave to England from date of departure.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. K. Thyne, Port Officer, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of departure in April or May next.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. L. Onslow, B. A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Maj. H. L. Nutt is appointed to act as First Asst. to the Pol. Agent in Kathiawar during the absence of Lieut.-Col. A. M. Phillips on privilege leave.

Maj. E. V. Stace is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Second Asst to the Pol. Agent in Kathiawar.

Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, C. S., is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Third Asst. to the Pol. Agent in Kathiawar.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. West is appointed to act as Pol. Supdt. of Sawantvadi during the absence of Lieut.-Col. G. R. C. Westropp or until further orders.

Lieut.-Col. A. M., Phillips, First Asst. Pol. Agent, Kathiawar, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 8th inst.

Maj.-Genl. F. Loch and Bgdr.-Genl. J. Blair respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Pol. Resdt at Aden on the 3rd inst. after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azam Kesheo Vishnu Ghaisas, Actg. Mamlatdar of Vengurla in the Dist. of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in that Dist.

Azam Krishnaji Sakharam Pethe, Actg. Head Karkun of Taluka Malvan in the Dist. of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in that Dist.

Mr. G. Druitt assumed charge of the office of Senior Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur in the Poona Dist. on the 27th ultimo.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. J. Harrison, Asst. Cant. Magte, Poona and Kirkee, to be Cant. Magte. at Deesa, *vice* Mr. F. Turner, deceased.

Bgde.-Surgn. J. Cruickshank and Surgn.-Maj. P. S. Turnbull respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Inspr.-Genl. of Prisons on the 9th inst.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas and the Hon.'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, C. S. I., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Govt. Pleader, High Court, Bombay, on the 10th inst.

Azam Samaldas Bhogidas, Actg. Mamlatdar of Dohad in the Dist. of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Messrs. W. H. Crowe and J. L. Johnston respectival delivered over and received charge of the office of Senior Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge at Nasik in the Thana Dist. on the 27th ultimo.

Azam Sitaram Gopal Soman, Mahalkari of Petha Nagotna in the Dist. of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in that Dist. of Kolaba.

Surgn.-Maj. R. Boustead, Supdt. of Matheran, in the Thana Dist., is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Mr. M. H. Scott, Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. Scott on leave or until further orders:—

Mr. J. L. Johnston to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh.

Mr. A. H. Unwin to act as Senior Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana for the detached Station of Nasik.

Khan Saheb Sheikh Sadic Ali Sher Ali, Mukhtyarkar of Mirpur in the Dist of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the Dist. of Shirkarpur under Sec. 37 of Act X. of 1872.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Hasan Ali Akhund, B. A., assumed charge of the office of Depy. Educational Inspr. of Hindustani Schools in the Northern Divn. on the 22nd ultimo.

Rao Saheb Narayen K. Gokhle, Depy, Educational Inspr., Ahmednagar, is allowed two months and fifteen days' privilege leave from the 10th proximo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Narayan Bhikaji to act as Addl. Dist. Depy. Collr. at Ahmedabad till further orders.

Mr. Darasha Dosabhai to act as Addl. Dist. Depy. Collr. at Surat till further orders.

Mr. Balkrishna Babaji to act as Huzur Depy. Collr. at Sholapur during the absence of Mr. Darasha Dosabhai.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Rao Saheb Vyankatesh Bapuji Wadekar to act as Dist. Depy. Collr. at Sholapur during the absence of Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Babaji or till further orders.

Rao Saheb Rajaram Khanderao to act as Huzur Depy. Collr. at Khandesh during the absence of Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhikaji or till further orders.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Sitaram Damodar to act as Dist. Depy. Collr., Panch Mahals, till further orders.

Mr. W. E. Waite, Asst. Supdt., Bombay Rev. Survey, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for nine months from the 16th instant.

Rao Bahadur Rangrao Bhimaji, Dist. Depy. Collr., Belgaum, has been placed on special duty to assist Mr. Horsley, Asst. Collr. and Magte., Belgaum, in disposing of certain criminal cases.

Rao Saheb Gurshidapa Virbasapa to act for Mr. Rangrao Bhimaji as Dist. Depy. Collr., Belgaum, until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Bgde.-Surgn. C. Joynt, M. D., F. K. Q. C. P., are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the Mily. Dept., with effect from the 14th inst.

Surgn. H. Adey is appointed to act as Civil Surgn. at Aden during the absence of Surgn.-Major E. Colson, M. B., I. M. D., or til further orders.

With reference to Govt. Notification No. 518, dated 11th Feb., 1882, published at page 128 of Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette," of the 16th idem, it his notified that the services of Surgn.-Maj. D. E. Hughes, M. D., were replaced at the disposal of Govt. in the Mily. Dept. at his own request, with effect from 24th Jan., 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj. W. Merriman, R. E., is appointed an Ex. Engr., First Grade, to complete the Estabt., vice Lieut.-Col. A. T. Mander, R. E., granted special leave for one year by the Secy. of State for India.

H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to fill vacancies on the permanent list:—

Col. W. W. Goodfellow, C. B., R. E., to be Supdg. Engr., First Class.

Mr. W. H. White, C. E., to be Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade.

H. E. the Rt. Hon.'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. Rebsch to act as Ex. Engr. for Irrigation, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, with the temporary rank of Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade, during the absence of Mr. C. T. Burke, C. E., on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. H. M. Thompson, B. A., M. Inst. C. E., Ex. Engr., Second Grade, is allowed furlough for seven months.

Mr. J. R. Hatherly is appointed to act as Ex. Engr., Karachi Canals, during the absence of Mr. H. M. Thompson.

Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron is appointed to act as Ex. Engr. Ghar Divn., during the absence of Mr. J. R. Hatherly.

Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E., acted as Depy. Consltg. Engr. for Railways from 1st Dec. 1881 to 7th Feb. 1882, both days inclusive.

Capt. W. W. B. Whiteford, R.E., and Mr. H. W. Clift, Ex. Engrs., are posted to the Southern Maratha Railways.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

Furlough to Europe for nine months from the 13th April next is granted to Mr. E. H. Hallum, Ex. Engr., Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

Furlough to Europe for eighteen months, to Mr. C. A. Bull, Ex. Engr., First Grade, Southern Maratha Railways, from date of relief in April next.

Messrs. W. J. C. Dunbar, Dist. Forest Officer, Ahmednagar, and W.R.Hamilton, Huzur Depy. Collr., Ahmednagar, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dist. Forest Office, Ahmednagar, on the 1st March.

Mr. Ganesh Krishna Shahane, Sub-Asst. Consvr. of Forests, reported himself for duty to the Dist. Forest Officer, Kolaba, on the 8th Feb.

In consequence of the retirement of Rao Saheb Atmaram Mahiput, Mamlatdar of Salsette in Thana, the following appointments are made:—

Rao Saheb Vishnu Ramchandra to be First Grade Mamlatdar of Salsette, continuing on special duty in the Thana Dist.

Rao Saheb Nabhulal Nanalal is confirmed as Seconded Grade Mamlatdar of Mehmadadad, continuing to do duty at Chikhli in Surat.

Rao Saheb Permanand Surajram, substantive pro tem. in the Fourth Grade, to be Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Parantij in Ahmedabad.

M. M. Kennedy delivered over charge of the office of Dist. Supdt. of Police, Belgaum to Mr. A. C. Jervoise, Dist. Magte., on the 27th Feb.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system on application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 2, Rampart Row. 26th January, 1882.

A. MENIST,
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NOTICE.

IT being the duty of all classes of the people to offer THANKSGIVING PRAYERS to the ALMIGHTY for the recent providential escape of HER GRACIOUS MAJESTY the EMPRESS of INDIA from the attempt made on her life, the Hindoo Public are hereby requested to assemble for that purpose at the Walkeshwar Temple on SUNDAY, 19th instant, at 4 o'clock p. m. (Bombay Time.)

Mungaldas Nathoobhoy.
Nanabhoy Hurridas.
V. N. Mandlik.
Vurjivandas Madhowdas.
R. V. J. Sunkersett.
Lukhmidas Khimji.
Raghoonath N. Khote.
Shantaram Narayen.
Khanderao C. Bedarkar.
Tapidas Vurjdas.
Hurrivulubhdas Culliandas.
Nana Moroji.
Thakersi Moolji.
Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.
Punnalal Poonumchund.
Anandrao Bhaskarji.
Nanu Narayen Kothare.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
Premchund Roychund.
Gungadas Kishordas.
Mooljі Jaitha.
Guneshdas Krishnaji.
Shivlal Motilal.
Vundravandas Purshotumdas.
Vishram Mowji.
Succaram Argoon.
Harrondas Vullubhdas.
Chutoorbhuj Morarji.
Vishbhookhundas Atmaram.
Khimji Jiva.
Chubildas Laloobhoy.
Pandoorung Raghoba.
Amirchand Lallji.
Hurjivundas Bhowanbhoy.
Ruttonsi Khimji.
Chunda Ramji.
Janardhan Purshotum.
Hurdas Premji.
Hurry Bhanji.
Ellapa Balaram.

Bombay, 16th March, 1882.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1882.

WE have spoken so strongly against that portion of the Budget which abolishes the import-duties that we feel some satisfaction in giving our unhesitating approval to the reduction of the salt-duties. In this matter we think Major Baring has acted with courage and prudence, and our concurrence in his policy is free from any reservation in favour of the license-tax, rice-duty, or other imposts claiming emendation at the hands of the Finance Minister. Political economy is a science to some extent exact, but we can hardly admit that its general principles bear that universal application which some of its earlier apostles claimed for it. What Major Baring described as the "laws of common-sense" are, we confess, free from political or geographical limitation, but then they possess a flexibility of which the ordinary professor of political economy would hardly care to approve. In dealing with the cotton-duties, the present Government and its predecessor, in our opinion, allowed themselves to be carried away by some specious theories of political economy, employed not very successfully to veil the selfish policy which Lord Ripon admits underlay the activity of the Manchester merchants. When freed from home influences, with their party exigencies, Major Baring has acted consistently on the lines of what we conceive to be for India a common-sense financial policy. Powerful Bengal interests, no doubt, would have preferred to see the license-tax, the differential salt-duty, and the rice-duties abolished; but, as the Viceroy pointed out, the Legislative Council is responsible not only for the peculiar interests of Bengal, but for the welfare of the three Presidencies generally. Major Baring has even taken a wider view, and though he felt himself bound to follow up Lord Lytton's concessions to Manchester, he has stubbornly refused to altogether throw over the unrepresented ryots of India for the sake of Calcutta traders or the salt-dealers of Cheshire. We think it is taking an exceedingly restricted view of the operation of the salt-tax to imagine that its influence applies only to a section of the community. We believe that its effects strike deeply at the general health, comfort, and prosperity of the people of every class. It is not merely a question of contributions. An impost on a necessary of life has hundreds of direct and indirect consequences which ultimately involve all interests within the sphere of its influence. In the face of such all-embracing operations, we think it is ridiculous to place against the reduction of the salt-duties such trivial considerations as the two or three hundred thousand comparatively affluent persons who would be in pocket by the abolition of the license-tax, or even the more numerous, though still limited, community which might or might not—for the case is problematical—derive some benefit from the abolition of the export duty on rice.

The question of the salt-tax may be viewed in two aspects—firstly, in the strictly limited one described by the Viceroy as financial, and secondly, in that which, for lack of a better term, is comprehensively designated "general." As the greater includes the less, we will deal primarily with the financial aspect. As a mere matter of steadying and giving substantial elasticity to the revenue, we believe it is essential to reduce the salt-tax, and imposts of a similar nature, to the lowest possible point. It is a tax which is likely to be much more keenly felt by a vast ignorant and unrepresented population than even a heavier rate obtained by less direct means. It is, like the English income-tax, a source of revenue which may be applied to in an emergency with the certainty of producing the sum desired. In order that it may be available in such contingencies, it is highly desirable that its resources should not be exhausted when the Exchequer is in a normal condition. It is, we think, a clumsy financial expedient to have recourse to such means of raising money whenever a little difficulty occurs, or to have it so severely strung that there is not a pie left for a rainy day. This is just the mistake which was committed in England with regard to the income-tax. Sir Robert Peel introduced the income-tax avowedly as a temporary expedient to get rid of a pressing deficit. As such it was invaluable; but unluckily this means of raising money was so convenient and effective that it has never been abolished, and is constantly enhanced whenever a temporary stringency is experienced in Whitehall. Major Baring fully realised the advantages of the salt-tax in this respect when he said that in order to utilise it as a reserve the rate of duty must be reduced to as low a point as was feasible, and he only regretted the Government had not been able to reduce it to a lower point. The reduction of the tax is also financially sound, because, under the circumstances, a reduction in the price of the article is pretty certain to be followed by an increase in consumption which will, in a great measure if not entirely, recoup the Treasury for its remission of eight annas per maund. Where the public demand is adequately supplied by a taxed article, nothing but waste could be expected to follow a reduction in price. But with a population like that of India waste may be left out of the reckoning, and we may look to an increase of the revenue from an additional *bonâ fide* demand. Is this increased demand possible? We don't think it will be necessary to cite statistics to answer this question. Ordinary observation would remove any doubt, but if that be found insufficient, we can only invite those persons as yet unconvinced to peruse the Rajputana reports as to the operation of the salt-tax on the agriculture of that part of the country.

The decrease in the consumption of salt which followed the notorious "equalisation" of Lord Lytton has had not only a financial, but a profound social, effect, and comes more particularly within that aspect which, as before mentioned, is called "general." If the salt for personal use were purchased as freely as before, there is still the fact that it has enormously deteriorated in quality; and so the apparent stability of the consumption, even if it existed, would be wholly fictitious. But it is an undoubted fact that though the people themselves may not have limited their use of salt, they have largely diminished the amount given to cattle. This diminution has not only affected the possible revenue, but it has seriously interfered with the prosperity of the agricultural, and the health of the general, community. The evils of scarce and inferior salt have been patent to the most casual observers, and their influences have re-acted with multiplied force on the struggling ryots, who have, in the first instance, been oppressed by the direct severity of the imposition. It is difficult to treat seriously the statement that the salt-tax was not "felt" by the people. And yet this was one of the arguments employed to show that Major Baring ought to have liberated 228,000 gentlemen from an inconsiderable contribution instead of granting, what to every reasonable mind will appear, a priceless boon to as many millions. As Major Baring pointed out, where the average capitation income is only Rs. 27 per annum the imposition of two rupees on each maund of salt for the people and their cattle is a very serious burden. Equally unfounded also is the contention that the reduction will never reach the consumers, but will be pocketed by dealers. In the old days this used to be one of the stock arguments of the Protectionists. The corn-duties were simply to be taken out of the coffers of the State and presented to the grain importers, while the artisan was to pay as heavy a price as he did before for his quartern loaf. Whenever people have had some particular interests of their own to advocate in connection with a revision of taxation, they invariably oppose reductions, on all but their own special articles, on the ground that the benefits of remission would go to mysterious middlemen whom they conjure up for the occasion. But experience has in every case refuted their disingenuous predictions. A remission or abolition of duties has, in every clime and on every occasion, been followed by a reduction in the price of the article freed from tax. Even in Bombay the abolition of the import-duties has already brought down the prices of goods in the cloth bazaar, and we have no doubt that the influence of the remission of eight annas per maund of salt will be communicated with electrical rapidity to every bazaar in the Peninsula. So far from regretting that an anna or two was not spared for the license-tax, we would have been only too glad to have gone on paying, not only the license-duty but the impost on fine goods, if Major Baring would have given us salt at the price we paid for it before Lord Lytton's peculiar notions of "equalisation" led that statesman to meddle with it. We congratulate the Finance Minister on the common-sense bases he has adopted for his policy, and we only hope that political interests at home may not compel him to diverge from them.

THE Viceroy, in the course of his speech on the Budget, very handsomely acknowledged the services which Sir Ashley Eden has rendered to the Government and the people during a long and distinguished career in India. His Excellency expressed the regret which he felt, and which he thought would be generally shared, that in a few months His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal would no longer be amongst us. It is unquestionable that Sir Ashley Eden has shown himself to be in many respects a capable and energetic administrator. He has also given evidence that he is entirely free from a failing which has detracted from the merits of other capable and energetic administrators, namely, that of making amends for the vigour and determination shown in dealing with subordinates by being plastic as wax in the hands of superiors. The present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has on divers occasions given utterance with the most perfect frankness to opinions diametrically opposed to those entertained by the Government of India. He has resisted measures and combated views which were cherished by men more powerful than himself, and by his ability and force of character he held his own where other men would have weakly given way almost as a matter of course. It is a pity that while exemplifying during his own career the possibility of combining administrative efficiency with a certain toughness of moral fibre towards hierarchical superiors, he should, of all other men, have been intolerant towards any of his own subordinates who may have manifested the same characteristic. He has been notorious for the determination with which he has sat upon the members of his own service who have exhibited any symptoms of independence. The most signal exemplification of this spirit of intolerance was the famous minute in which he heaped upon Mr. C. J. O'Donnell a mixture of charges and abuse which would have been regarded as strong, not to say scurrilous, in a bludgeon leader of the old and now almost forgotten type, but was amazing in an official document dealing with the alleged delinquencies of a joint magistrate. The charges levelled against Mr. O'Donnell had been one and all shown to be either wholly without foundation, or scandalously exaggerated. The *Pioneer* has recently pointed out that Mr. O'Donnell's refutation of them was kept back from the Government of India by the Bengal Secretariat from October to January, so that when the accused went to Calcutta, before going to Europe on furlough, the Government of India was not in a position to dispose of the case, and he had to leave with a number of groundless charges still hanging over him. Sir Ashley Eden has certainly damaged himself considerably by his whole conduct in this affair. The judgment of the Bengal Civil Service, like that of the Press generally, is given against him. There was an *abandon*—we had almost said a brutality—in his attack upon the man whom he suspected of being instrumental in directing public attention to the results of the disgraceful administration of the Bengal jails, which would have been bad enough in the case of an administrator of the ordinary official stamp, but which was altogether outrageous in one who had himself throughout his whole career set an example of independence of thought and action in the face of superiors. As it happens, this particular evidence of a tyrannical spirit has failed to injure its object. Mr. O'Donnell has had an opportunity of establishing that instead of being "repeatedly" transferred for insubordination and disloyalty to his immediate superiors, he has never once been transferred for anything of the kind having been always on the best of terms with them one and all, except Mr. Barton; and that, so far from his judicial record being bad, it was exceptionally good, out of hundreds of cases heard hardly any being reversed on appeal. But the failure to inflict ruin on an obnoxious subordinate officer who happened to be in point of ability and in acknowledged efficiency above par, cannot atone for the fact that the attempt was made and persevered in. The consequences of success in such an attempt would have been most disastrous to the independence and security of civil servants not only in Bengal, but throughout India. While, therefore, acknowledging to the full the many claims of Sir Ashley Eden to the respect and gratitude of those to whose service his great talents have been devoted, we cannot, as Lord Ripon not unnaturally did, pass over in silence a defect of temper and judgment in dealing with subordinate officers of which the case of Mr. O'Donnell has furnished only the latest and most flagrant example.

WITH regard to the abortive negotiation between Messrs. Rothschild and the Government with regard to the Rajputana State Railway, we hear that it was the intention that the capitalists in question were to have paid down, on completion of the agreement, half the outlay incurred by the Government, and the remainder on the bringing out of a company of which the Government would approve. The Rajputana Railway system in its entirety, extending from Ahmedabad to Delhi and Agra, with a branch from Ajmere to Khundwa, is estimated to have cost Rs. 8,90,00,000, or about nine crores, so that the transaction would have been worthy of the Rothschilds. There was to have been an extension to be carried out by the proposed company, but upon that point little information is forthcoming. Now that there is a fair prospect of the Rajputana system being leased to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company there is an additional reason for acting upon the suggestion made by Mr. Mathew, the Agent of that company, in a letter to the Government of Bombay on the 14th of January last. In that letter, which was published in our columns on the 20th January, with a map giving the different routes of projected railway lines designed to connect Bombay more directly with Central India, he advocated an extension from Godhra *viâ* Rutlam to Gwalior. Alternative routes have been suggested, and Mr. Mathew reasonably asks the Government to sanction a survey which would settle once for all the question of their respective merits. We pointed out in a recent article the important connection between ease of gradients and economy of haulage. It is contended for this particular project that the country to be traversed is more level than is the case with regard to any of the alternative routes. A matter of this kind can only be settled by actual survey. The Chamber of Commerce ought to interest itself actively in this question of the opening up of Central India to trade and civilisation. The deliberate intention of the Bengal people to subordinate the interests of Bombay and Western India to those of Calcutta should be encountered by a display of reasonable activity and energy on this side. The effort to make trade take the longest route to the sea, in order to benefit Calcutta, cannot succeed in the long run. But if the merchants of Bombay are supine, the trade of this port may be subjected for a time to great inconvenience and loss.

WE have no desire to upset or minify the statistics which the indefatigable Dr. Cook gloried in at the last Corporation meeting as proof positive of the good effected by the working of a certain Act. The "results recorded in the papers" laid before the Corporation established that in the last fifteen months there had been a diminution of 19·2 per cent of a class of diseases which the Act referred to is, in his opinion, the only means of reducing. We shall not refer to the fact that the percentage is attained in part by leaving out from the list of hospitals and dispensaries upon whose returns it is based the special hospital founded to treat this special class of disease. This is a strange omission; but let it pass. Was the diminution, even taken at its best, due to the working of the Act? Here are a batch of figures which will show that for six years past there has been a steady and remarkable decline in the mortality resulting from this class of disease. In 1876 there were 111 deaths from this cause; in 1877 the number fell to 47; in 1878 it was 51; in 1879 it was only 35. Here, then, is evidence that this particular disease was steadily *diminishing*—not on the increase during the three years prior to the re-introduction of the Act into Bombay. The mortality in 1879 was actually one-third less than it had been in 1876. The presumption is, then, that if the Government had but let well enough alone, the improvement would have been continuous. But on the 1st September, 1880, the Act was suddenly introduced into the city. Was the diminution observable in the previous years accelerated? No; the official apologists for the Act will be surprised to hear that it was arrested! The mortality, which stood at but 35 in 1879, rose to 46 in 1880. There is a flourish of trumpets about the improvement shown by statistics in 1881. The mortality, which had been 35 in 1879 and rose to 46 in the year which had the advantage of the Act for a whole quarter, fell in 1881 to 36, nearly as low as it had been before the Act was brought into force. What is the evident lesson of the tables of mortality from which we have taken these statistics? That there has been for six years past a continuous decrease in the severity of this disease; that the Act has not been the cause of the "improvement" of this year as compared to last; and that its re-introduction was, as it happens, synchronous with the most considerable break in the continuity of the decline which has marked the period from 1875 to 1882 taken as a whole.

THE pending negotiations for the transfer of the new railway in the Southern Mahratta Country to the West of India Portuguese Railway Company are, as we intimated yesterday, pretty far advanced, but they are not yet concluded. They have reached a point, however, which has appeared sufficiently encouraging to justify the Railway Department of the Government of India in discontinuing the purchase of material which would be otherwise indispensable. The West of India Portuguese Railway Company is an English undertaking, of which Sir Douglas Forsyth is the chairman.

THE ATTACK ON BRITISH OFFICERS BY ALBANIANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 26.

SINCE I last wrote to you we have sustained a calamity here which has struck the British colony with horror, and has caused much anguish and excitement at home. In the week which ended on the 11th February Captain Selby, of H. M. S. Falcon, took a shooting party on board his ship, and steamed down the Marmora to Artaki, which is on the south side of the Peninsula of Cyzicus, and not far from the once famous ancient town of that name, and off which Admiral Hornby's squadron lay so long. The party consisted of Captain Selby, Captain Grenfell, Commander of the Cockatrice, and Mr. Wrench, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. When they landed for sport, they took with them two marines. The shooting grounds were not very far distant from the landing place, and there was no reason whatever to apprehend danger. The country is one great pasture field, and the Albanian shepherds bring their flocks across in the autumn to winter in these relatively mild latitudes, in which, even in the winter, there is an abundance of pasture, and which are so near to the capital that in spring the shepherds can with great ease find the best market for their lambs. Until Monday in the week ended the 18th instant the sportsmen were prevented by the inclemency of the weather from following the game, but they had in no way been molested. Mr. Wrench had once been accosted by an Albanian shepherd who asked him for powder, but Mr. Wrench, who speaks all the languages of the country, tranquilly, but speedily, got rid of the man. On the Monday, however, the party went out to shoot, and very soon, as is the wont of sportsmen, its members scattered. Captain Grenfell and Captain Selby, with one marine, went in one direction, whilst Mr. Wrench and another marine went in another direction. This arrangement was perfectly natural, but it had this patent defect, that Captain Grenfell's party could speak nothing but English, and that it had lost, for the time, the long local experience and the linguistic attainments of Mr. Wrench. About half-past three in the afternoon Captain Selby was accosted by an Albanian shepherd, who spoke to him in Turkish. As Captain Selby knew nothing of the language, and as he had heard of Mr. Wrench's previous adventure, he supposed that this shepherd also was asking for powder, and he pulled out a handful of cartridges to show that he had no powder. He was surprised then to find that the shepherd struck at him with his stick—which is a very formidable weapon. Supposing that the shepherd suspected him of hostile intentions, Captain Selby calmly laid his gun on the ground, upon which the shepherd seized it and most violently beat the Captain on the head with it. Let me here state that Captain Selby is but of moderate height, and that the shepherds are uniformly men of great stature and immense strength. They "watch their flocks by night, all seated on the ground," and it is to be regretted that they have not learned the ancient lesson of "peace on earth! Goodwill towards men." By this time Captain Grenfell, who from the distance had heard the noise of the scuffle, came up and immediately pointed his fowling-piece at the shepherd, who at once ran off to his hut, shouting for aid, and came back with a companion who was armed with one of those heavy hatchets of the country, which are at once the most effective tools and the most handy weapons within my knowledge. Grenfell snatched a pistol from the first shepherd's girdle—(these fellows always bristle with arms)—and struck him a blow which sent him staggering back. At the same moment he heard a shot, and, as he turned, saw that the marine who was with them had fired an ineffectual shot at the second shepherd, who had slipped in behind Captain Selby, and with one blow of his axe had split open his skull from back to front. The marine now ran off to the shore to seek for aid. The two captains were seized by fifteen other shepherds who came rushing out of their "tchiflik," or fold, and were bound, and beaten violently in spite of the condition in which Captain Selby was. So great was this gallant Englishman's pluck that after he was bound he not only began to smoke, but offered a cigarette to one of his captors, who very graciously threw it in his face. By this time Mr. Wrench came up, and by his coolness, his knowledge of the country, and his knowledge of Turkish produced a speedy change. It is needless to describe all the details of his negotiation with the shepherds: suffice it to say that he first told them how inoffensive and how important were the men whom they attacked; that he offered himself as a hostage for their prisoners, telling them what his official position was; and that finally he succeeded in inducing them to let him take Captain Selby, whose condition was fast becoming perilous, down to the shore. Captain Grenfell bravely, but willingly, consented to remain in the custody of the shepherds, and to abide the result. On going down to the shore, they met a search party coming up under the command of Lieutenant Heugh, of the Falcon, the officers of which ship had been alarmed by the report of Captain Grenfell's marine. They then sent Captain Selby on board the Falcon; and it must be put on record that his pluck was so indomitable that when he reached the ship he walked up her side unassisted. On going back towards the tchiflik in search of Captain Grenfell, Mr. Wrench and his party found that the shepherds had released him, and that he and the other marine were safe. The whole party soon got on board the Falcon, and the ship with her sad freight—for Captain Selby had by that time become absolutely insensible—steamed up to Constantinople. Captain Selby still lies in a most precarious condition. The report of the surgeons who are attending him states that the longitudinal cleft in the skull was five inches in length, that there was also a severe lateral cleft, and that at the point of juncture of these two clefts a piece of bone about one inch in length by half an inch in width had been driven down into the cranial cavity, and rested upon the brain. As Captain Selby walked two or three miles and then clambered up the side of his ship unassisted before he lost consciousness, it is possible that his present condition is in part due to the fact that, altogether unavoidably, he could not obtain surgical assistance when the wound was first inflicted. He has now been trepanned, and is once more conscious; and if pluck and a stout heart can pull him through, he will live, but he has had some nasty rigours, and his condition is critical. He has a wife and three children, and numerous friends, and their inquiries by telegraph as to his condition are incessant. The Queen from the very first has been persistent in her inquiries, and a bulletin is sent to her daily. In short, both here and at home, public feeling has been aroused in an almost unprecedented manner, and the event, though it is not of political importance, may have political results.

I must be pardoned for permitting myself to make two or three comments, which my experience suggests, upon this most melancholy catastrophe. In the first place, it is clear that British officers who had no knowledge of the languages of a desolate and lawless country should not have gone out to shoot in it without an escort or a guide; secondly, and for the same reason, they should not have parted company with Mr. Wrench, who had the tongues and the experience which they did not possess; thirdly—and here I must put in a word on account of the unhappy men who are implicated in the murder—the English officers ought not to have gone into the district at all to shoot. The lambing season is fast coming on; the district is covered by flocks; the ewes are almost ready to "put down" their lambs, and ewes are very susceptible creatures, and have a trick of "putting down" on very short notice. It is said—and I believe with truth—that the shepherds had given notice, which the English perfectly well understood, that they would tolerate no gunshots in the neighbourhood of their folds during the lambing season. Inasmuch as it is stated that the shepherds by whom Captain Grenfell's party was attacked possessed ten thousand sheep, and as the rents, the taxes and the tithes, and the backsheesh, swallow up nearly all their profits, we must not wonder that they smarted under the idea that English sportsmen, in search merely of woodcocks, were about to nip the "douces espérances" of many lives in the bud. And now I think that I have fairly stated the case between plaintiff and defendant, but I must by no means be supposed, even for one moment, to excuse the unbridled ferocity of the Albanian shepherds. Four of them have been arrested and are, it is said, to be brought to Constantinople for trial. What will become of the poor ewes no one knows, for the remaining keepers of the tchiflik have disappeared; but we must always bear in mind that Albanian influence is very powerful in the Palace (as the Sultan leans greatly on his Albanian body-guard), and I do not anticipate that the offenders will receive any severe punishment.

As I close this letter I learn that Captain Selby is dead. He will probably be buried in the British cemetery at Scutari, amongst the graves of many Englishmen who have sacrificed their lives in this thankless country.

QUARANTINE AND CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The thanks of the public are due to the Medical and Physical Society for their opportune discussion on the subject of the quarantine and cholera—a subject at all times important in a sanitary point of view, but otherwise especially important just at present, on account of its eliciting so many big "Ds." and other opprobrious epithets from our merchants and officers going home on three months' furlough. If the surplus of supply over demand in matters of "bawbees" does not flow up to the mark in Sandie's pockets, it is well known that, in India at least, he will curse and swear even on the Sabbath; and to be deprived of his honest and hard-earned pice by the sons of dark Egypt he considers a hardship indeed. The society have come to the unanimous conclusion—as any sane body of intelligent men would do on the subject—that quarantine is worse than useless. In this late epoch just fifteen years before the comet is to burst upon us with all its fervent heat and awful glory, and the crash of worlds is really to commence, life is too fast to think of quarantine. Quarantine is a leaky vessel which time and experience have shown is incapable of holding its water very long. Murder will out, and so will cholera, when it listeth, in spite of quarantine and all human precautions that we know. Our forefathers had more time and leisure to think of the problems of life and death than we have. They often had practically nothing to do but prog the paunch of their adversary and plow through own—a process which was then, and is now, the beatifying mist of time, reckoned for heroism. Our lot is cast on more happy times. Life passes away so rapidly and pleasantly that [illegible] seriously our three-score-and-ten without ever [illegible] till the looking on what is life, or even on death, the grim old ogre stares us in the face and we [illegible]. Nothing before him, to go we know not whither [illegible] then, at this late hour is to be deprecated [illegible] nations, impediments to the proper intercourse of [illegible] doubt, if it whether we look upon the cause [illegible] cholera or not, or on the ineffectual [illegible] of our system of quarantine. It is a doubtful point if quarantine ever did much good, and one [illegible] not easy to settle. The Egyptian may [illegible]. Cholera in the present instance and say, Here we are, and we [illegible] has raged in Aden, prevailed in Bombay [illegible] have escaped through the agency of quarantine [illegible] We doubt his premisses, but we cannot [illegible] prove them.

The prevalent opinion appears to [illegible] cholera germs, or whatever they [illegible] take only a few days to foment in [illegible] system; and if the doctors are [illegible] this, we congratulate them and [illegible] granted. But the question at issue is [illegible] than this—can cholera be transported [illegible] incubative stage of a ferment only [illegible] human system? or can it also not be [illegible] other means in a state of latent vitality [illegible] requiring only a proper soil to [illegible] its colours? For instance, I have [illegible] prohibit the occupation by [illegible] grounds in India, and that [illegible] marked out by the proper [illegible] would be an admission [illegible] vitality in other regions [illegible] for indefinite periods [illegible] rest the other [illegible] annoying subject of quarantine [illegible]

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TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 16.

At to-day's Council meeting the Bill to amend the Paper Currency Act was postponed, on the motion of the Financial Member, till June, to enable the mercantile community to give expression to their views on the subject.

The Bill to amend the Law of the Presidency Small Cause Courts was passed after a short debate, with a few amendments.

Mr. Crosthwaite presented the Committees' reports on the Bills relating to the Jhansi Encumbered Estates and Agricultural Tenancies in the Central Provinces.

Mr. Whitley Stokes introduced a Bill granting licenses to pilots in British Burmah.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE REVISION OF THE LAND ACT.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. William Findlater, member for Monaghan, introduced a Bill for amending the Land Act.

After a protracted discussion, the House agreed to a Ministerial motion for the adjournment of the debate, Mr. Forster admitting that a revision will be necessary if the block in the courts continues.

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE IN COSTA RICA.

Later advices from Costa Rica state that the first accounts of the earthquake were greatly exaggerated.

DECORATION OF PRESIDENT BRAND.

In consequence of the urgent appeal of Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, the "Volksraad" has adopted a resolution permitting his acceptance of the Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

BRITISH CAVALRY ORGANISATION.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the British Cavalry organisation has been issued.

It recommends the brigading of cavalry in regiments of three, without increasing the aggregate number. It also recommends the discontinuance of exemption from Indian service of certain regiments, and suggests lowering by one inch the maximum height of the heavy dragoons.

The report strongly urges the retention of the existing regimental nomenclatures.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Gwalior, with the English mails of the 3rd inst., left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, MARCH 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee paper	84⅞
4½ per cent. Do.	91⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes	116¼
Bar Silver	51⅞

Arrivals—Siam and Lovaine.
Departure—Sicily.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, MARCH 15,
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	81·7

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

" 6 a.m.	76·9
" 10 a.m.	87·4
" 2 p.m.	88·4
" 4 p.m.	86·7

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF is expected to arrive at the Byculla railway station to-day. The attendance of the heads of departments at the station has been dispensed with; but a salute of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on His Excellency's arrival. It will be seen by a notification in another column that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief having decided on travelling by the early train from Poona, the guard of honour ordered for this evening is countermanded.

A PRIVATE meeting of the vakils and pleaders of the High Court was held yesterday afternoon to consider what steps should be taken to mark their appreciation of the services of Sir Michael Robert Westropp as Chief Justice of Bombay. The Hon'ble Ran Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., presided. It was resolved that a written address be presented to His Lordship before his departure from Bombay; and a committee was appointed to draft the address, and make the preliminary arrangements for its presentation.

A LARGE and influential gathering of leading Mahomedans and others was held at Baboola Tank, in Aga Mahomed Rahim Goostree's Hall, the former residence of the Consul-General of Persia, for the purpose of offering thanksgiving on the escape from assassination of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. Hakim Mahomed Baker Yunani presided. The meeting was called by Khan Bahadoor Surgeon Shaik Hyder Cassum and Khan Bahadoor Mir Abdool Ali.

THERE is to be a grand celebration at the Walkeshwar Temple on Sunday next, when Hindus of Bombay will assemble at the invitation of the leaders of the community "to offer thanksgiving prayers to the Almighty for the recent providential escape of Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India from the attempt made on her life."

SIR MICHAEL WESTROPP is described by the *Pioneer* as "a good instance of a thoroughly successful Indian barrister."

YESTERDAY on the Appellate side of the High Court, Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Justice Kemball, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas held a private inquiry in the judges' library regarding certain allegations made against Pandranath Rowjee, a pleader of the Beejapore court, in the Khandeish collectorate, who had been suspended by Mr. Hoskin, Senior Assistant Judge, on suspicion of having aided and abetted the bribing of a subordinate judge there. Mr. Shantarm Narayen appeared for Pandranath at the inquiry. Their Lordships decided that Mr. Hoskin should institute criminal proceedings against the pleader on the charges alleged against him, and that his application to have the order of suspension cancelled should stand over until the result of those proceedings was known.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. W. WEST acts as Political Superintendent of Savantvadi during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Westropp.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. M. PHILLIPS, First Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar, goes on leave for three months, and Major Nutt will act for him. Major Stace is appointed Second Assistant, and Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, C. S., Third Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar.

MAJOR DUNDAS is appointed permanently to the post of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay, Captain Cooke-Collis having resigned.

DR. FORBES WATSON left Madras on Wednesday for Dharwar and Bombay, *en route* to England.

MR. S. J. HARRISON, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. F. Turner as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa.

A LIST of Justices of the Peace for the town of Bombay is published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*, "in supersession of all previous orders for the appointment of Justices in the said town."

THE summer vacation of the Bombay High Court will commence on the 8th May, and the courts will re-open on the 12th June.

HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL and suite left Calcutta on the 14th inst., by special train, to return to Bhopal.

GENERAL DAOUD SHAH, late Commander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army, left Calcutta for Madras *en route* to Ootacamund by the P. and O. steamer Ravenna on Monday.

ceremony of turning the first sod of the and Pathankot Railway is to be perform- Robert Egerton at Amritsar on the 25th

4 deaths from cholera in Bombay the Northern Fort and 1 in division—as compared to 3 in and an average of 17 for the of the last five years. We disease is still very preva- Karjat talookas of the 103 cases and 72 deaths week. The only other there is cholera is Colaba district.

THE *Pioneer* says:—Rumour appears to have fastened on the "levy" regiments as the probable victims of the impending reductions in the Bengal Infantry; and there is naturally a good deal of anxiety among the officers of these corps, pending the decision of Government as to which shall be taken and which left. A correspondent interested in the question writes to advocate the exemption of the 39th (the Allyghur) and the 40th (the Shajehanpore) Levies. The Allyghur Regiment, he says, has seen more service than any of the eight. It was employed in 1859 in Bundlekund, and in the Bhutan expedition of '65. In 1879 it was at Ali Musjid, and it now has "Afghanistan, 1878-80" on the colours. The 40th N. I. has not seen so much service, but is a smart regiment, and particularly good at musketry.

VALEDICTORY resolutions on the occasion of a public officer's retirement, in praise of his services, may be fairly allowed a little latitude on the side of generous laudation; but they sometimes go a little too far. An amusing instance is noted by the *Pioneer*, in the recent resolution in which the Government of India bade farewell to General Fraser. "The *Gazette* sets forth that when General Fraser was Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. P., 'he prepared a scheme for carrying out Sir John Strachey's wishes for the preservation of those beautiful works of art, the royal palaces at Delhi, Agra, and Fatehpur-Sikri, the preservation of which required archæological knowledge and architectural taste.' Now, it is notorious that General Fraser condemned expenditure on the preservation of ancient Indian monuments as a waste of public money, which ought, he thought, to be devoted to purely useful purposes. He always disclaimed any pretension to archæological or architectural knowledge, and beyond carrying out Sir John Strachey's stringent orders in allotting the necessary funds, he never took any part at all in the work for which he is now so handsomely thanked."

THE Allahabad paper has entered into a curious calculation in connection with the reduction of the salt-tax, the results of which it states as follows:—"It is interesting to work out the details of the theory that the salt-tax payer will save out of the present remissions the half-rupee a year which is to enable him to buy a brass *lota*. Taking the incidence of the tax at the rate generally quoted, 4½ annas, the daily outlay of the ryot is ·146 of a pie. The reduction of the tax is one-fifth for all British India (except Bengal, where it is a little larger fraction), or, say, ·029 of a pie. Some people would find a difficulty in putting by this sum regularly, but the thrifty habits of the Indian ryot may enable him to accomplish the result. Even then, though, the outturn of his savings at the end of the year—allowing for interest, if the fund is invested in Government stock—can hardly be more than eleven pie, between which sum and eight annas there is a material difference. So we cannot see where the brass *lota* is to come from after all."

WE (*Daily News*) learn that Colonel Gordon, better known as Gordon Pacha, has been appointed to the command of the troops in the Mauritius, in succession to General Murray, who left for England by the last mail. Colonel Gordon intends to leave the colony in April, when he expects to get his promotion as major-general. It appears that he is not returning to England, but intends to take up his residence at Beyrout.

THE most amusing law case of the week is a libel case, Conybeare *vs.* Yates. The defendant was Mr. Edmund Yates, editor and proprietor of the *World*, and the plaintiff is not joint author of Conybeare and Howson's "St. Paul," but a shareholder in the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railway. In giving an account of the annual meeting of this company, the *World* had, with perhaps undue vivacity, described Mr. Conybeare as "a cross-grained and ill-conditioned splutterer," and for this description of himself the plaintiff claimed damages. The defendant pleaded justification for the article as a whole, but with reference to the clause complained of he paid one shilling into court and said that was sufficient compensation for the damage the plaintiff had sustained. The trial was very entertaining throughout, and as at the close the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant, and said that the shilling was not only enough, but too much, to buy salve for Mr. Conybeare's wound, let us hope he went home a wiser as well as a sadder man.

TWO or three contributions were made to the discussion as to the Channel Tunnel, in the House of Commons, on February 15. The *Pall Mall* remarks that the raciest, but hardly the most argumentative, was that of Sir John Hay, who insisted that the safety of the kingdom depended on the "silver streak." "If the infernal mole-hole under the Channel were accomplished for the sake of saving a few old women the pains of sea-sickness, no one could say what would happen. If the tunnel were constructed in the interests of the old women, he hoped they would all go to France and never come back again." It is not only "old women," as Sir John Hay politely calls our venerable mothers, who suffer in this way. No less illustrious a person than the Commander-in-Chief confessed the other night that he always suffered extremely from sea-sickness himself. But this does not bias his opinion, which is strongly against the tunnel. The Duke of Cambridge does not deny that the tunnel might be made safe by defensive works if money enough were spent; but, supposing that out of a hundred chances there was only one against us, why, we would ask, when we were perfectly secure, should we take that one chance? There is no doubt that this consideration is, for the hour at any rate, gaining ground. On the other hand, it is rumoured that the opinion of the Departmental Committee is *not* hostile to the tunnel.

THERE is a good deal of *Truth* in this:—"A considerable number of persons in France have committed suicide because they have lost their fortunes on the Bourse, whilst others have gone mad. Here, in England, there have been a few failures on the Stock Exchange caused by the fall in prices produced by the Paris collapse; but no Englishman has, so far as I know, either cut his throat or gone mad in consequence. We are not so elated by good fortune, nor so depressed by bad fortune, as the French. Still, there is no doubt that the number of persons who indulge in Stock Exchange ventures without knowing anything about business, is on the increase with us. In the long run these persons would have a good deal better chance of winning money at Monaco, for the percentage against them is smaller. Taking one per cent. alone as the commission charges, and the difference between buying and selling prices, a West-end speculator pays a percentage of above 30 per cent. on each of his ventures. This can easily be shown. Let us say he buys £10,000 of some stock for the account; he probably would close with a clear profit of £200, but as the percentage against him is one per cent. on the amount nominally bought and sold, the gross profit must be £300 for his net profit to be £200. This is the real reason why West-end speculators must, sooner or later, be ruined. Were it not for the enormous percentage that they pay, their losses and their profits would probably, in the long run, balance each other. But is not the same the case with City men who make a business of speculation? Not precisely. In the first place, these latter pay half commissions, and insist upon their brokers dealing very closely as regards price; in the second place, they do not trouble themselves with political or other such information, but watch the market. From the Contangos and the Backwardations at the last settlement, they are able to estimate whether the public are buying and selling, and, consequently, what will be the course of the market for the next few days. Moreover, they are always on the spot, and are following the fluctuations in prices from moment to moment. There are men who must gamble. To these I would say: If you gamble on the Stock Exchange, learn how to do so, and make it your business; or, if you are not prepared to make such a sacrifice, bet on horse-races or play at cards. You will very likely be ruined at these latter occupations, but if you play at speculating on the Stock Exchange, your ruin is certain, in a longer or shorter time, according to your luck."

THE NEW JUSTICES.

A LIST of gentlemen appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to act as Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay is published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*. The following are the new Justices, whose names did not appear in the old list:—

Mr. Henry Faure Aston, C. S.
Mr. James Peters Baird.
Mr. John McLeod Campbell, C. S.
Mr. George Henry Reeves Hart.
Mr. James Kingsmill.
Mr. Walter Lang.
Mr. Simon Macdonald.
Mr. Duncan Macfadyen.
Mr. James Monteath, M. A., C. S.
Mr. Edward Charles Kayll Ollivant, C. S.
Lieutenant-Colonel Eliott Seward Ostrehan.
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Phelps.
Mr. Charles Bradley Pritchard, C. S.
Mr. Alfred Cotterell Tupp, B. C. S.
Mr. Ahmed Essa bin Khaliffa.
Mr. Cowasji Hormasji, G. G. M. C.
Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.
Mr. Hariprasad Santukram.
Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas.
Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney.
Mr. Kaikhusru Nowroji Kabraji.
Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahambhai.
Mr. Karsondas Valabdas.
Mr. Mancherji Byramji Kola, G. G. M. C.
Rao Bahadur Narayen Balwant Bhise.
Mr. Parbhudas Tulseydas.
Mr. Ranchordas Narotamdas.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes:—"Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77 Strand, London.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Capt. A. E. Barlow, will sail to-day for London, with the European Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. Miller and child.
Mrs. Comber, 2 infants and European nurse.
Mrs. Bunny.
A gentleman.
Mrs. Beaumont and 2 children.
Mrs. Russell, 2 children and European maid.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Gardiner and 4 children.
Mr. and Mrs. MacAndrew and 1 child.
Major A. N. Sandilands.
Mr. Herbert Strong.
Mr. S. J. Simpson.
Mrs. Maconochie and two infants.
Mr. J. N. Hamilton.
Mr. J. L. Watson.
Mrs. Jones and child.
Mr. F. H. Hebbert.
Mr. Lewis Cosserat.
Mr. Ardeshir Cowasjee Settna.
Mrs. Russell.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Drakeford.
Mr. S. H. Bryan.
Mrs. Farrer.
Mr. and Mrs. Higgins.
Capt. and Mrs. Arnot.
Genl. Bunny.
Col. Turton.
Mrs. Turton, 2 infants and ayah.
Mr. G. H. Wilson.
Capt. J. N. Walker.
Master Ferguson and European servant.
Rev. J. C. McGreen.
Mr. G. Spencer.
Mr. Mettelstrass.
Mrs. Todd, child and 2 infants.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. T. Chichele Plowden.
Dr. and Mrs. Pilcher.
Col. P. D. Henderson.
Mr. J. N. Forbes.
Mr. H. D. Robinson.
Col. and Mrs. Jenkins and European maid.
Brigade-Surgeon W. P. and Mrs. Partridge.
Lieut.-Col. C. W. Campbell.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. G. Lyall.
Miss Lyall.
General Light.
Mr. and Mrs. A. V. D. Best, child and European nurse.
Mr. T. Slade.

FOR MALTA.

Mr. Walter Lang.
Mr. Landale.
Mr. W. L. Thomas.
Mr. T. Thomas.
Col. Eden.
Mr. R. G. Palmer.
Major J. F. Dowden.
Major Carrington.

FOR SUEZ.

Rev. J. C. Hoare.
Mr. H. Lana.

The following passengers have been engaged by the s. s. Bokhara, Captain J. Orman, sailing on the 24th March:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Walfan.
Mr. McIver.
Mr. Jamieson.
Rev. A. C. Grieve and son.
Miss Grieve.
Major-Genl. M. W. Anderson.
Mr. Hamilton.
Miss Henderson.
Mr. Wake.
Miss Wake.
Capt. Dawson.
Mrs. Walker, and child, infant and European nurse.
Lieut.-Col. H. V. and Mrs. Riddell and infant.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Hall.
Rev. H. Male.
Major A. McC. Bruce.
Mr. Henry Mackenzie.

FOR VENICE.

General Fraser.
Mr. and Mrs. Ede and child.
Mr. Gellowski.
Capt. and Mrs. Fenn.
Mr. H. A. Anderson.
Mr. J. Finlayson.
Rev. J. Hay.
Mr. J. J. Barrett.
Mr. J. Rawlinson.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. A. Simson.
Dr. D. D. Cunningham.
Col. J. H. Knox.
Major T. E. S. Hickman.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr. S. L. Pryor.

By the s. s. Poonah, Capt. W. A. Seaton, sailing on the 31st March:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs. Hill and 3 children.
Mrs. J. C. Robertson and child.
Mrs. MacGregor and child.
Mrs. Holmes.
Mrs. J. B. Richey.
The Earl of Durham.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Leger Carter, 4 children and nurse.
Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Bailey and 3 children.
Mr. E. M. Murray.
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Burke and 1 child.
Miss Harene.
Mr. B. and Mrs. Carr.
Mrs. Bayley, child, infant, and nurse.
Mr. W. G. F. Haslett.
Mrs. McFadyen, infant and ayah.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Westland, child, infan and ayah.
Rev. and Mrs. Keene and Miss Keene.
Mr. C. A. Paterson.
Mrs. Turner and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. P. Ball.
Mr. E. M. Murray.
Miss Forren.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs. Gilmore.
Mr. W. H. Fitze.
Mr. H. Fitze and 1 friend.
Mr. A. Hills.
Col. G. W. and Mrs. Chaplin.
Mr. McIver.
Miss Cooper.
The Hon. C. and Mrs. Pontifex.
Dr. and Mrs. Johnstone.
Hon. G. G. Morris.
Mr. H. Moore.
Mr. R. M. Waller.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones.
Mr. and Mrs. Schoen.
Mr. W. B. Jones.
Mr. A. Macmillan.
Mrs. Wilmot and child.

FOR MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. McConnell.

FOR NAPLES.

Mr. W. A. Francken.
A gentleman.
Mr. E. M. Lawford.
Mrs. Lawford and child.
Mr. C. S. G. Cleverly.
Mr. C. F. M. Cleverly.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Mrs. Knox Hill.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the meeting of the Corporation on Wednesday, the following business was transacted, in addition to that which has already been reported in these columns.

THE SURFACE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The Chairman said the Corporation were aware that the discussion of this subject had last week been brought to an untimely close by the Rao Saheb giving it as his opinion that such discussion was at that time illegal. He deemed it desirable, therefore, to refer the matter to the solicitors of the Corporation, who had advised him that the discussion was informal, and that under rule 20 it was not competent to call the Corporation to consider the motion of the 25th February. The subject would accordingly be postponed.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

Dr. Pinkerton moved "that with reference to Government Resolution No 166, dated 18th January, 1882 (General Deparment), the Corporation concur with the Town Council in the opinion that the scientific accuracy of the mortuary returns would be greatly increased by requiring a medical certificate of the cause of death from the medical practitioner in attendance (or failing this, from the dispensary from which a deceased person obtained medical aid) when such certificate is required by the registrar of the district or the Municipal Commissioner, or other officer deputed by him. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit copy of this resolution to Government." The returns, as they were all aware, were much more elaborate than correct. Probably the total was pretty nearly correct, but the causes of death were made out from very imperfect information, and it was very desirable that the causes should be given with greater accuracy.

Dr. De Souza seconded.

Dr. Blaney thought there was no hurry, and that the Corporation would be doing its duty on that occasion by recording the resolution of Government. In order to facilitate business as much as possible, and enable the Corporation to come to a conclusion on the matter, he had, with other gentlemen, taken the initiative and suggested that certain things should be done to get a correct knowledge of the mortality of Bombay. He thought Dr. Pinkerton would agree with him that it was better to defer the matter, in order that anybody who could bring any facts before the Commissioner might have an opportunity of doing so.

Dr. Cook said that the Council had had before them an elaborate scheme sent in by Dr. Vicajee; and after very careful consideration of the proposals contained in it, they had come to the conclusion that it would be extremely difficult to do more at present than to take the first step towards rendering the registration of deaths more complete, and they considered, accordingly, that a medical certificate of the cause of death should be required from a qualified person. At the time of the discussion of the subject their Chairman had made a statement to the effect that not more than one-twentieth of the whole number of those who died had the benefit of medical attendance. He (Dr. Cook) had stated that he thought the statement was not quite correct, and that it might be proved that a great deal more than that proportion had been medically treated. He had been attempting to collect data for this purpose, and had expected to have had it ready by that day; but he was sorry to say that he had only got the returns of about one-half of the various dispensaries in Bombay. But so far as his inquiries went, he felt quite certain that from thirty to forty per cent. of the total number of deaths in Bombay occurred amongst those who had some kind of medical attendance during their sickness. He would be able before very long to lay before the Municipal Commissioner statistics which would enable them to arrive at a conclusion one way or the other. The total number of deaths in this city was 20,000 per annum or thereabouts; and the deaths in hospitals alone came to 1,500, which was only a very small proportion of the number of cases which were attended to in Bombay by medical men. Without an accurate statistical groundwork, no system would be of any value. He could not give any definite opinion at present as to whether or not the present system would be sufficient; and he would like to ask, therefore, the opinion of the Commissioner, who had had the advantage of reading the document, as to whether it would be desirable to postpone further consideration of the subject until more information were forthcoming.

The Municipal Commissioner said he understood that the question of registration, as it now appeared before the Corporation, was this—the consideration of the resolution of Government and the resolution of the Town Council. With regard to the question whether any departmental improvements in the registration system were necessary, he had received a letter from Dr. Blaney. The letter contained some recommendations which in a great many points corresponded with the recommendations which had been previously made by the Health Officer. There were also some other suggestions, as to which he was making inquiries, and which he could not dispose of until he had a tracing prepared showing every burning and burial-ground in the city. But whether or not Dr. Blaney's or Dr. Weir's recommendations were carried out, all that they were required to consider at present was whether they should not require a medical certificate in cases where medical attendance was given. Speaking from memory, he would say that he thought Dr. Blaney's suggestion was that the district registrars should be "whole-time" men, and stationed at the various burning and burial-grounds. They had already taken a step in that direction, by stationing at those places clerks who were in the position of assistants to the registrars, and who had some medical knowledge. Now, if their registrars were to be themselves stationed at these places, he thought the removal of the officers so far from the centres of habitation would cause considerable inconvenience, as they had also to perform certain duties under the Vaccination Act. He (the Commissioner) was not prepared to give a final opinion on the subject in all its bearings, and he did not know that the matter would be fully gone into that day. It was, of course, very easy to say that they should have a perfect system of registration; but they should see whether the adoption of certain proposals would not inflict great hardship on the people. The improvements in the departmental arrangements could not be effected in a moment; but the question of those improvements did not interfere with the recommendations of the Town Council, which he had in anticipation carried out by making the production of a medical certificate compulsory in cases where medical attendance was rendered, and so far as that question was before the meeting, he could not say why the recording of the resolution should be postponed. An amendment, proposed by Dr. Blaney and seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, that the Government resolution be recorded, was lost. Dr. Pinkerton's resolution was then put and carried.

THE WORKING OF THE C. D. ACT.

The meeting considered the Town Council's resolution, dated 13th January, 1882, forwarding to the Corporation the Government resolution dated 29th December, 1881 (General Department), on a letter from the Surgeon-General submitting a report by the chief medical officer of the lock-hospital in Bombay on the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay for nine months, from the 1st March to the 30th November, 1881.

The Chairman asked if the meeting wanted him to read the papers on this very interesting subject. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cook remarked that the fact that they did not require the papers to be read did not show that they took no interest in the subject. He had only one point to bring to their notice on that occasion, namely, that a large proportion of the number of patients admitted for diseases of various kinds into the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital had been affected at some period of their life with venereal poison. Since the discussion of the question on a previous occasion, he had arranged for a careful register to be kept, in order that he might be able to bring forward statistics in support of a statement which had been called in question. In the two first clinical wards in the hospital, which were immediately under his own care, there were admitted from May, 1881, to February last a total number of 178 fresh cases of suffering from various diseases; and of this number 72 (which was a very high percentage) happened to have been affected with the poison. He brought this forward as a piece of statistical information bearing on the subject in a very important point. He had formerly stated that between thirty and forty per cent. of patients suffered in consequence of disease contracted at some time or other in their life, and the statistics now showed that the proportion was still greater. He trusted that if the results recorded in the papers before them were continued from year to year, the terrible record to which he had called their attention would in future be impossible, and he hoped that the beneficial working of the Act would disarm by degrees the opposition which it had met with from various quarters.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee asked if either Dr. Cook or some other gentleman could inform him of the fate of their memorial on the subject to the Secretary of State. The reply to the memorial had been deferred till inquiries were made into the working of the Act; but a considerable time had elapsed since they had sent the memorial.

The Chairman said he was sorry he could not enlighten Mr. Nowrozjee on the question, as he had not been taken into the confidence of the Government of India. Laughter.)

Dr. Cook then proposed, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded, that the report regarding the working of the Act from March 1 to November 30, 1881, be recorded. Carried.

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Government letter dated the 27th January, 1882, was submitted, forwarding with reference to the letter No. 9138 of 1882, from the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, on the subject of the appointment of an unpaid assistant surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the Government resolution of the 27th January, 1882.

Dr. Cook said he was very glad to find that the suggestion he had the honour of bringing forward had been accepted by Government, or at any rate the spirit of it had been. By their resolution the Government left it open to the whole medical profession to come forward offering their services, and it was suggested that a selection should be made from the candidates. Some difficulties had been raised as to the working of the measure, but he did not think they would be found to be insuperable. He thought that a commencement should be made, and that the measure would ultimately have a most important effect on the future well-being of the medical profession of Bombay.

The Chairman said that in connection with the subject he had had rather a long letter from Dr. Da Gama, which would be circulated for general information.

Dr. Cook proposed "that the following be recorded:—Government Resolution No. 274 of 1882 (General Department), approving of the principle of appointing honorary medical assistants to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, but suggesting that gentlemen in the profession who desire to offer their services should be allowed an opportunity of doing so, and that from the applications received one or two honorary assistants should be selected. As it does not appear that any authority is given by the Municipal Acts to the Corporation or the Commissioner to appoint such honorary officers, resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested, in consultation with the Town Council, to invite offers of the services of duly-qualified medical gentlemen as honorary assistant surgeons to the hospital. That from the number of those offering their services two or more be recommended by the Commissioner and the Town Council to Government for appointment for the period of six months or twelve months, as may appear most desirable."

This was seconded by Mr. J. H. C. D'Aguiar, and carried.

AN ELECTION BY THE JUSTICES.

A memorandum, No 2 of 1882, from the Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, was submitted, forwarding a copy of a letter dated 9th instant, from himself to Mr. Grattan Geary, stating that at their meeting held on the 8th idem H. M's Justices elected Mr. Geary a member of the Municipal Corporation, in place of Mr. C. A. Winter, resigned.

It was proposed by Major Portman, and seconded by Mr. Mathew, that the above be recorded. Carried unanimously.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

A letter dated 20th December, 1881, from Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, secretary to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, was submitted, communicating the thanks of the Anjuman to the Corporation for sanctioning the special grant of Rs. 5,000 in aid of the Mahomedan schools started by the Anjuman. The letter was recorded.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, Byculla Railway Station.
Town Council, 3 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana, ladies' afternoon.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.
Lecture, F. M. C. A., 8-30 p. m. (Bombay time.)

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Henry Bolckow (s), from Bussorah; Irish (s), Brindisi.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Argosy (s) for Hull; Plessey, and Parthia, Liverpool; Darien (s), Marseilles; Bellin ham (s), Genoa and Marseilles.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

Overture	Don Juan	Mozart.
Valse	Belgravia	Godfrey.
Selection	Belisario	Donizetti.
Valse	Pomone	Waldteufel.
Galop	Victoria	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SHEEP-STEALING.—Hurry Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a sheep, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Chumpa, woman. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A JUMP FROM A WINDOW.—Sewoo Makajee, aged thirty years, on Wednesday last, while delirious from fever, jumped from a window on the second storey of his house on the public road, a fall of about twenty feet, and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Nagoo Syajee, *alias* Nagao Mahadoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of being found loitering by night in the native town, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Francis Breboirg and Alfred Anderson, seamen of the British ship County of Dumfries, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their vessel. They were each sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

GANDEVI ENGLISH SCHOOL.—Mr. T. S. Tait, M.A., Principal of the Baroda High School, inspected the Gandevi English School on Monday last, and distributed prizes among the boys who had successfully passed the examination. Mr. Tait expressed his satisfaction at the working of the school, and thanked the Desai of Gandevi for the kindly interest he takes in its welfare. The prizes were the gift of Messrs. Merwanjee and Sorabji Rustomjee Gandevi of Bombay, and consisted of handsomely-bound and well-chosen books.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 6th March was Rs. 53,17,063. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 9,10,005. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 8,04,441. The balance left was Rs. 54,22,627. There is in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 44,35,278 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST A NATIVE EDITOR.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungda, editor of a Gujerati weekly called the *Satya Mitra*, appeared to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. Kaikhoshro N. Kabrajee, the editor of the *Rast Goftar*. Mr. Pherozeshaw, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Skipsey appeared for the accused. On the application of Mr. Skipsey, who said that he wanted to engage counsel on behalf of his client, the case was postponed until Monday, at 2-30 p. m.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended Tuesday, 14th March, was 525, being 18 more than in the previous week, 112 less than the week ending 15th March, 1881, and 8 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 269 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 33·62. There were 126 deaths from remittent fever, being 30 more than the previous week, and 34 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 93, 14, and 9 respectively, as compared with 59, 22, and 16 last year. There were 4 deaths from cholera last week, as compared to 3 in the week previous.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Josept Movi, a European ship-carpenter, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Constable Gregory, with being drunk and disorderly at the Gaiety Theatre on the night previous. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and stated that he had witnesses to prove that he had taken only one glass of beer. Constable Gregory deposed that the defendant was under the influence of liquor, and created a disturbance. Mr. Crummey, superintendent of police, stated that the prisoner, when brought before him, could scarcely stand, and had to support himself against the table at which Mr. Crummey was sitting. George Stevens, a seaman, stated that the prisoner had but one glass of beer, which appeared to have affected him more than a dozen glasses of beer would affect witness. Richard Owen corroborated the last witness's statement, and futher stated that the prisoner simply cried, "Up with the rag!" and that the police officer had been rather too officious. His Worship discharged the prisoner with a warning.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—The *London Daily Chronicle* says:—"From the *Bombay Gazette* Office (London: G. Street, 30, Cornhill)—'A Guide to Bombay: Historical Statistical, and Descriptive.' By James Mackenzie Maclean. Seventh edition. The historic portion of this comprehensive work is of enduring interest, and as the statistical details and directory are brought up to date, the contents comprise everything that is likely to be of service to European visitors. A continued improvement is reported in the health of the city. While the immigration of people from the famine districts in 1878 swelled the death-rate to 51·55 per thousand of the population, it fell in 1880 to only 28 per thousand. The book, which is got up in a handy form, contains an excellent map, and also some good photographs of public buildings and places of interest in the neighbourhood of Bombay."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday forenoon at about eleven o'clock, two natives in the employ of Messrs. Fraser and Miller, who were fixing iron brackets for telephone posts to the wall of the upper portion of the premises occupied by Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co., Elphinstone-circle, fell on the public road from a height of about thirty feet, and sustained severe injuries. The men had gone up a temporary scaffolding to where the bracket had been partly fixed outside the building, and were securing the supports to the brackets with bolts, when some of the iron-work broke, in consequence of which the supports were jerked back with some violence on to the wires, and the two men were thrown off the scaffolding to the ground. One of them had a large wound in the head, and bled profusely from the ears, an indication of fracture of the skull; while the other received a slight wound in the head and some injury to one of his legs. They were removed for treatment to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The former, according to the latest report, was in an extremely precarious state, and was not expected to live.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 16.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE *vs.* DOSIBAI AND ANOTHER.

MR. PAYNE, on behalf of the defendants, had obtained a summons requiring the plaintiff to show cause why he should not make within four days an affidavit of all the documents in his possession relating to the subject-matter of the suit. Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, for the plaintiff, applied to-day to his Lordship in chambers for ten days for the purpose of making the affidavit, saying that it could not possibly be made in four days. His Lordship extended the time to ten days, ordering the defendants to pay the costs of, and incidental to, the application.

AN APPEAL BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

VENAYEK WASUDEO *vs.* PURMANUNDAS JEEVUNDAS.

ON the application of Mr. Prescot, on behalf of the plaintiff and respondent, Venayek Wasudeo, his Lordship granted in chambers on the 10th inst. a summons calling upon the defendant and appellant, Purmanundas Jeevundas, to show cause why the Accountant-General of the court should not be ordered to pay to the plaintiff or his attorneys, as a further advance for costs in the appeal to the Privy Council, the sum of Rs. 3,000 out of the funds in his hands standing to the credit of this suit, and why the Accountant-General should not pay out of the funds the costs of the present application. On Tuesday last Mr. Prescot applied in chambers that the summons be made absolute. Mr. Macfarlane, on behalf of Purmanundas Jeevundas, said he had no objection to the order being made. His Lordship therefore made the summons absolute.

This suit was filed for the appointment of new trustees under the will of the late Runchordas Canjee; and by a decree made on the 7th March, 1878, it was declared that the charitable trusts mentioned in the will were well established; and the defendant, Purmanundas Jeevundas, was directed to hand over to the Accountant-General the trust funds belonging to the charity. An appeal was filed by him against the decree, but the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Melvill, who heard it, confirmed the decree of the lower court. Against the order of the Appeal Court Purmanundas filed an appeal to the Privy Council. In February, 1881, it was ordered that the plaintiff should be at liberty to draw Rs. 3,000 from the funds with the Accountant-General, and also such further sums as the sitting judge in chambers should from time to time direct, to enable the plaintiff to proceed with the appeal before the Privy Council. Certain sums for costs had been remitted home, and further advances were now required.

YOOSOOF ESMAIL *vs.* HAJEE ESMAIL TAR MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomonjee, for the plaintiff, moved absolute a rule *nisi*, granted by his Lordship some days ago, calling upon the defendants to show cause why the suit should not be restored to the board for hearing, and why a receiver should not be appointed. Mr. Mankar, for the first defendant, and the second defendant in person, consented to the rule being made absolute. His Lordship made the rule absolute; the suit was to be restored to the board; and Mr. L. A. Watkins was appointed receiver as specified in the rule, without giving security.

DR. JOYNT'S EXAMINATION UNDER COMMISSION.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* GOPAL GANESH AGARKAR AND BAL GUNGADHAR TILAK.

THE Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, Government Solicitor, applied under section 76 of the High Court Criminal Procedure Act that the personal attendance of Dr. Joynt, a witness in the above case, which was committed yesterday, be dispensed with at the Criminal Sessions. This application was, said the learned counsel, precisely similar to the one he made a few days ago in two of the Kolhapore libel cases, which had then already been committed. Dr. Joynt had been examined and cross-examined in those cases, and he would simply repeat in this case what he had said in the others. The present application was not opposed.

His Lordship directed that Dr. Joynt should be examined under commission to-morrow (Friday) morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th instant.

THE PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

Read Government Resolution No. 110, dated 1st inst., directing copy of the draft Bill authorising the guarantee of Port Trust debentures to be forwarded to the Government Solicitor, with a request that the Hon'ble the Advocate General may be asked to favour Government with his opinion thereon at his very earliest convenience. Also that copy of the Bill be at once sent to the Government of India. Resolution.—To be recorded.

THROUGH-BOOKING TO ENGLAND.

Read Government Resolution No. 409, dated 28th February, calling upon the Trustees to nominate two of their number to sit on a committee which is being appointed to consider the question of through-booking between up-country stations and England, raised by the chairman of the Sind, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway. Read memo. by the Hon'ble Mr. Graham on the subject. Resolution.—The Hon'ble Mr. Graham and Mr. Kittredge are appointed to represent the Trust on the committee.

The following papers were submitted in connection with this question:—

No. 409 of 1882.

Extract from the proceedings of Government in the P. W. Department (Railway), dated 28th February, 1882.
To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

Fort William, 15th February, 1882.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for consideration and expression of opinion, copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 185, Railway, dated the 29th December, 1881, with enclosure, relative to the question of the establishment of through-booking between England and India.

2. His Lordship, it will be observed, only treats of the through-booking as regards the export trade from the Punjab. But the same principle would equally apply to the other ports of India, and I am to request that the subject may be taken into consideration, and that the Government of India may be favoured with an expression of the views of the Government of Bombay as to how far the principle of through-booking might be applied to the lines of railway under the Government of Bombay, and how far they might be extended to imports conveyed to important stations up-country, as well as to the exports from such stations.

3. I am to add that the Government of India is not disposed to view with favour the proposed manner of crediting the company with the freight at the rate of exchange of 1s. 10d. the rupee. All such transactions should be conducted at the current rate of exchange.—I have the honour, &c.,

M. BRACKENBURY, Captain, R. E.
For Secretary.

India Office, London, 29th December, 1881.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord Marquis,—In forwarding a copy of a letter from the directors of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company to their Agent at Lahore, No. 1857 of the 2nd instant, I desire to request the consideration of your Excellency's Government to the subject therein discussed, viz. the establishment of through-booking arrangements between this country and India, in view to facilitating the grain traffic between the Punjab and Europe.

2. It will be seen that the directors of the company also advocate the erection of storehouses near their stations for the storage of agricultural produce, a subject which formed the subject of my Railway Despatch No. 149, of the 10th November, 1881.—I have the honour &c.,

HARTINGTON.

Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E. C., 2nd December, 1881.
ROSCOE BOCQUET, Esquire, C.I.E., Agent, Lahore.

SIR,—With the view of assisting to establish a continuous traffic in grain in the first instance, in which article the competition is so close, and the intermediary charges in consequence reduced almost to a minimum, and in the hope and expectation that the vast wheat-bearing area of the Punjab may be much more largely available for the supply of this food to the west, the Board have had under their consideration the question of through-booking which is now so largely practised between this country and America and the Continent of Europe with the desire to introduce the same system on their lines in India, being assured that the good results to railways here may be obtained there also.

2. The chief stations on the Company's Punjab system, whence wheat is at present forwarded, are Raivind 786 miles, and Ookarah 732 miles, from Kurrachee, and it is proposed to grant through bills of lading at these stations in Great Britain, all transit charges being paid at the port of discharge.

3. To carry this out, it will be necessary to secure the co-operation of the Indus Valley State Railway.

4. The railways in India are not in a position to offer through-rates to the public; but their rates of carriage being fixed, it will be for the ocean carriers to make their tenders in communication with the Traffic Departments of the railways to the forwarders of wheat at the stations in the producing districts.

5. The rate being fixed in the sterling payable in Great Britain, to the proportion of the charge for railway carriage must be added insurance on it against loss by destruction of the ship. This would be from 3-10 to 3-20 per cent.

6. Besides the insurance, there must be added to the quoted rate an exchange of one to two per cent. more favourable to the receiver of the railway freight here than the current quotation for Government Council drafts in London on India.

7. The wheat would be held as security for the payment of the sum due for railway freight, and, on the receipt of the same, it would be paid into the Treasury of the India Office here, the Indian Government giving this company, for its share, credit for the rupees in India at 1-10d. per rupee, as though the freight had been paid there.

8. The Board are favourable to the establishment of this system, which they trust will meet with the Government approval and their hearty co-operation, as besides the expected increase of their own traffic and many very valuable considerations in connection with the probable benefits to, and enlargement of, the commerce of Sind and the Punjab, likely to result from its adoption, it may be convenient in reducing the amount of annual Council drafts.

9. In connection with through-booking Mr. P. Pavy, who has orders from some large wheat dealers, is proceeding to the Punjab, and, in a mail or so, you will receive from this office a form of through bill of lading.

10. The directors are pleased to notice that the Government of India are desirous, in the interests of commerce, that the formation of gunges or store-houses should be promoted in the neighbourhood of railway stations. The Board heartily approve of such measures, the provision of which would appear to be imperative if the through-booking system is to obtain any magnitude; and they desire that you will do all you can to encourage, through the means suggested, the formation of gunges and storehouses near our railway stations.

11. The Board would like to know how far, in your opinion, the producing and trading enterprise of the Punjab is likely to furnish this desideratum, and whether the local authorities will join in promoting them. I am, &c.,

W. P. ANDREWS, Chairman.

RESOLUTION.—Government are pleased to appoint the following Committee to report on the questions raised in this letter:—

President:—The Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Members:—The Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, two members of the Bombay Port Trust to be nominated by the Trustees, the Examiner of Railway Accounts; the Bombay Chamber of Commerce should also be invited to nominate a member from their own body.

DOCK RULES.

Read letter from the Superintendent P. and O. Company, dated 29th November, inquiring with regard to No. 42 of the Dock Rules upon what goods and up to what value the Trustees acknowledge responsibility, and at what value they consider themselves protected by the rule referred to. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee; also replies to inquiries made as to the practice at Calcutta and Singapore. Resolution.—The Superintendent P and O. Company should be informed that the Trustees do not consider it desirable to define more clearly than is done by Rule 42 the nature or value of the property therein referred to as "of considerable value."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

Read letter from the Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited dated 4th instant, inquiring whether he can have a lease for 50 years of a site measuring 1377 7-9 square yards on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, fronting Fort-street and Frere-road, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for the next 10 years, and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. Resolution.—To be referred for the consideration of the Land Committee in the first instance.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage Statement for the week ending 4th March.
28 vessels piloted into harbour.
26 " " out of "
14 " transported.
Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 3rd March.
11 square-rigged vessels entered.
11 " " " left.
13 " " " remaining in Dock.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending are published for general information:—

General Remarks.—Rabi harvest completed in some districts, in progress in others. Scarcity of drinking water in parts of Dharwar continues. Fever and cattle disease disappearing. Prices generally steady.

Kurrachee.—Fever in five talukas; river on 1st 4½ feet against 1½ feet on same date last year; rabi crops coming into ear in places; wheat, red rice and bajri in Kurrachee 22, 40 and 38, in Kotri 26, 38 and 50, in Ghorabari 17, 46 and 54, in Shahbandar 18, 44 and 60, in Sakro 16, 40 and 56, in Sehwan 28, 44 and 48, and in Manjhand 24, 44 and 48.

Shikarpur.—Rabi torps in fair condition. Fever and cough general; cattle-disease in seven talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shirkarpur 26, 26 and 46; Sukkur 20, 29 and 56; and Larkhana 23, 26 and 60 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops have suffered from frost. Slight fever in nine talukas; cattle disease in taluka Badin. Wheat 23, jowari 48, bajri 46, red rice 34 and white rice 22 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Wheat corps damaged; other rabi corps in good condition. Public health good; no cattle-disease.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi harvest progressing. Health good. Wheat 30 and bajri 33 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—Public healt good. Cutting of wheat progressing. Average Prices, bajri 34, wheat 30 and maize 55 pounds.

Kaira.—Kabi harvest continues. Health good 31, wheat 30 and rice 29 pounds.

Broach.—Wheat 32, tur dal 28, bajri 36, jowari 40 and rice 18 pounds per rupee. Slight fever. Reaping and progressing.

Surat.—Wheat and cotton being harvested; fever in Pardi; jowari 40 and nagli 52 pounds.

Khandesh.—Rabi harvesting completed, outturn aveaage. Halth good. Bajri 54 pounds.

Nasik.—Reaping of rabi crops completed in places; public health generally good; bajri 47, wheat 31 and jowari 67.

Colaba (Bombay).—Average abnormal temperature 2° cool; abnormal wind northerly and dry on 3rd.

Thana.—Rabi crops good. Second sort rice 28 pounds. Cholera in Panvel and Karjat talukas, cases 103, deaths 72; slight fever in almost all the talukas.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 6th inst.)—Fever in Pen and Roha talukas; small-pox in Pen, and cholera in one village of taluka Pen; cattle-disease in Raha, Mangaon and Mahad talukas. Rice second sort 31 pounds 29 tolas and tur dal second sort 25 pounds 24 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rabi crops good. Slight fever and cattle-disease in three talukas. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—Harvesting rabi crops nearly completed. Average prices, bajri 49 and jowari 62 pounds; in Poona bazaar, bajri 41 and jowari 52 pounds.

Ahmednagar.—Harvesting of rabi finished throughout the district, except in Rahuri, Sheogaon and Nagar. Jowari maximum 102 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 66 in Kopergaon; bajri 66 in Jamkhed, and 51 in Nagar.

Sholapur.—Rabi harvest continues. Jowari 74 pounds 32 tolas, and bajri 63 pounds 10 tolas.

Satara.—Harvesting of rabi crops progressing. Public health good. Bajri 51 26 and jowari 56·38.

Kaladgi.—Rabi harvest nearly completed in Bijapur, Bagalkot and Hungund; cotton picking commenced. Sight cattle-disease in Hungund. Jowari 93 and bajri 74½ pounds.

Belgaum.—Rabi crops nearly reaped; cotton crops middling. Cattle-disease in Athni taluka, a few deaths. Bajri 65 and jowari 66 pounds.

Dharwar.—Wheat and gram being reaped; cotton-picking in progress; rabi and jowari withering in Navalgund. Scarcity of drinking water in Navalgund, Gadag, Hangal, and Karajghi, Kalghatghi and Khod. Public health generally good; slight cattle disease in two talukas. Rice 23 and jowari 61 pounds.

Kanara.—Slight fever prevails in some talukas; cattle disease in Akola and Zellapur. Second crop grain healthy and garden crops favourable. Rice common in Karwar 17 seers, in district average 17¼.

Rajkot.—Weather cold. Fever in some places and small-pox in Songad. Bajri 29 and jowari 35 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather moderate. Fever in three talukas. Cotton-picking continues; wheat being harvested. Barji 30 and jowari 35.

Baroda.—Rabi and public health good. Bajri 30 and rice common 24 pounds per rupee.

NEW RULES UNDER THE VACCINATION ACT.

THE following rules made by the Sanitary Commissioner, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the provision of Section 31 of Act I. of 1877 (The Bombay Vaccination Act) are published for general information in supersession of those already existing:—

Every person before he can be appointed a public vaccinator, or authorized to act for a public vaccinator, will be required to pass an examination before the Superintendent of Vaccination regarding his practical and theoretical knowledge of vaccination, after which certificates of qualification shall be respectively granted to him by the Superintendent of Vaccination and the Sanitary Commissioner.

2.—Whenever a public vaccinator obtains leave of absence from the Sanitary Commissioner either on account of sickness, or when proceeding on privilege or other leave granted to him by the Sanitary Commissioner according the rules which apply to the Uncovenantad Servants of Government, the Sanitary Commissioner shall authorize a proper person to act during the absence of such public vaccinator as his deputy.

Each public vaccinator shall attend at the public vaccine station under his charge on the day when it is open for vaccination, half an hour before the time appointed for commencing work; and shall assist the superintendent, assistant superintendent, or head vaccinator, as the case may be, in the performance of vaccination. He shall also be responsible that the records of the station under his charge are properly kept and up to date.

All other vaccinators of the establishment shall assist at the morning working stations by bringing children for vaccination and inspection, or in such other way as may be necessary.

Public vaccinators should endeavour to find out those children returned in the monthly returns of the registrars of births, whose duplicate certificates have not been received and who are therefore supposed to be unprotected, enquiring as to whether they really are unprotected; and in the event of their being so shall bring the same to the notice of the Superintendent of Vaccination, who shall take such action as may be necessary.

Public vaccinators shall also search out unprotected persons within their districts, and should any person under the age of 14 years be found to be unprotected, the same shall be brought to the notice of the Superintendent of Vaccination, who shall give the usual notice of vaccination to the parents or guardians of such persons as required by Section 21 of the Act.

Vaccination at public vaccine stations shall be performed gratuitously, but a public vaccinator may, as provided in Section 13 of the Act, "accept a fee for vaccinating a child by request of the parent or guardian elsewhere than at a public vaccine station." An additional fee of Rs. [illegible] for the use of the heifer shall be charged for such vaccination at a private house; but if more than one member of the family is vaccinated, this municipal charge shall be increased at the rate of annas eight per each individual operated upon. A maximum charge of Rs. 5 for the use of the heifer shall be made for vaccinating all the members of any one family including servants. In the event of firms or companies being desirous to have their establishments vaccinated at their own premises, [illegible] of Rs. 15 shall be charged for the use of the heifer, and a further charge of annas two per head shall be made for each individual vaccinated. The sums so received are to be paid to the Municipal Commissioner to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

Medical practitioners will be supplied with animal lymph on points or glasses or in capillary tubes on payment of a fee of annas four for lymph sufficient to vaccinate one person.

No member of the Presidency Vaccine Establishment other than a public vaccinator shall practice vaccination privately. Public vaccinators may, under Section 13 of the Act, accept a fee for vaccination, elsewhere than at a public vaccine station. The public vaccinator may attend private houses to vaccinate persons, and may charge a reasonable fee for his services as permitted by the Act.

Application for the services of a public vaccinator elsewhere than at a public vaccine station should be made to the Superintendent of Vaccination; and if made to the public vaccinator of the district, or to any other public vaccinator, the applicant should be referred to the Superintendent.

The Superintendent of Vaccination on receiving the application shall arrange to have the child vaccinated, as desired, by one of the public vaccinators, and in such manner as may best meet the convenience of the applicant and of the Vaccine Department.

Medical practitioners will, on application made to the Sanitary Commissioner, be furnished with forms of certificates required by the Act.

Notification of any change made by the Sanitary Commissioner regarding districts, vaccine stations, or the days and hours of attendance of the public vaccinator at each station, shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Bombay, 10th March, 1882.

Holloway's Pills.—Surpassing Excellence.—This medicine is composed of the finest balsams obtained from the vegetable kingdom. Unlike mineral or mercurial preparations, Holloway's Pills are perfectly innocent, and may be safely taken by children and the most delicate females. The nervous and all who have lost hope and energy through long-continued affliction should have their attention drawn to the many cures of such cases which have been gradually accomplished by these Pills, and gratefully acknowledged by the most flattering testimonials. They secure a long, a healthy, and a happy life. In all derangements of the digestion arising from the stomach, liver, or bowels, the curative power of these purifying Pills is especially observable; they stimulate sluggish and regulate disordered functions.

THE BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

THE following statement, showing the sums forwarded to the Officers Commanding Regiments for distribution, and the amount of Relief already afforded, has been sent to us by the Honorary Secretaries:—

Name of Residence.	Amount forwarded to Commanding Officers for distribution.	Amount distributed by Commanding Officers.	Amount returned by Commanding Officers, the claimants not being traceable.	Balance in the hands of Officers Commanding Regiments awaiting distribution.
43rd R. Engineers	300 0 0	100 0 0	....	200 0 0
C Batttery	200 0 0	100 0 0	....	....
D "	330 0 0	330 0 3	....	....
E "	1,250 0 0	920 0 0	....	330 0 0
F "	180 0 0	180 0 0	....	....
5th Battery 8th Brigade.	180 0 0	100 0 0	....	80 0 0
14th " 9th "	650 0 0	350 0 0	....	....
5th " 11th "	100 0 0	100 0 0	....	....
No. 2 Mountain Battery	1,080 0 0	150 0 0	....	930 0 0
Bombay Sappers and Miners	4,500 0 0	3,100 0 0	....	1,400 0 0
Poona Horse	1,770 0 0	1,380 0 0	90 0 0	300 0 0
1st Grenadiers N. I.	25,155 6 0	17,685 6 0	....	7,470 0 0
1st Belooch	830 0 0	100 0 0	....	730 0 0
2nd Sind Horse	400 0 0	100 0 0	....	300 0 0
2nd Light Cavalry	2,450 0 0	1,050 0 0	....	1,400 0 0
2nd Battalion 7 R. F.	630 0 0	630 0 0	....	....
3rd N. I.	300 0 0	200 0 0	....	100 0 0
3rd Cavalry	4,280 0 0	3,010 0 0	....	1,270 0 0
3rd Sind Horse	4,900 0 0	....	....	4,900 0 0
4th Bombay Rifles	2,400 0 0	1,500 0 0	100 0 0	800 0 0
5th N. I.	2,620 0 0	1,130 0 0	360 0 0	1,130 0 0
8th N. I.	2,000 0 0	1,900 3 0	....	100 0 0
9th N. I.	3,950 0 0	1,600 0 0	....	2,350 0 0
10th N. I.	3,400 0 0	2,700 0 0	....	700 0 0
11th Foot	700 0 0	700 0 0	....	....
13th N. I.	1,430 6 0	830 0 0	....	600 0 0
16th N. I.	100 0 0	100 0 0	....	....
19th N. I.	2,430 0 0	1,800 0 0	300 0 0	330 0 0
23rd N. I.	2,700 0 0	700 0 0	....	2,000 0 0
26th N. I.	200 0 0	200 0 0	....	....
28th N. I.	7,500 0 0	4,930 0 0	....	2,570 0 0
29th N. I.	2,480 0 0	2,260 8 0	219 8 0	....
30th N. I.	7,360 0 0	2,930 0 0	....	4,430 0 0
66th Foot	2,681 6 8	1,450 0 0	....	1,231 6 8
78th Highlanders	300 0 0	300 0 0	....	....
Ordnance Department	377 8 0	200 0 0	....	177 8 0
Commissariat	2,570 0 0	2,350 0 0	30 0 0	190 0 0
Dy. A. Adjt. General	30 0 0	30 0 0	....	....
Postmaster General	100 0 0	100 0 0	....	....
Total Rs.	94,794 4 8	57,375 14 0	1,399 8 0	36,018 14 0

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 4th March, there were 234 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 28·1 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 225 deaths, and the death-rate was 27·1 per thousand. There were 28 deaths from cholera, 73 from fevers, and 9 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 12 non-Asiatic Christians, 162 Hindus, 60 Muhammadans.

SURGEON-GENERAL CRAWFORD.—In the list of passengers leaving Calcutta this morning in the s.s. Ravenna, is the name of one whose departure from India can only be regarded as a great public loss. We refer to Dr. T. Crawford, Surgeon-General, and Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s British Forces in India.

We have good reason to believe that we only express the opinion of every member of the Medical Services in India when we say that Dr. Crawford has, by his remarkable impartiality, fairness, courtesy, and great administrative talent, won the respect and esteem of all who have had the honour of serving under him. It is men of his stamp and character who ennoble the public service to which they belong.

Dr. Crawford, after a long career of great usefulness abroad, is now about to take up the most important public position open to him at home. He is a man worthy of the highest honors and decorations; and these, we doubt not, will in time be his. At present it must, we think, be a pleasure to him to know that, on leaving India, he carries with him the good wishes not only of all the members of his own department, but many hundreds of others to whom his name is synonymous with all that is worthy of admiration and respect. —*Indian Daily News*, March 14.

A COMMISSARIAT PROSECUTION.

IN the Calcutta police court on March 11th before Mr. B.L. Gupta the case *Empress* v. Wali Mahomed was called on. Mr. Branson and Mr. Phillips, instructed by Mr. Hume, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. J. Paulitt and Mr. K. M. Chatterjee, instructed by Mr. Hart, for the defence.

The accused, who is a contractor, supplied the Government with a number of camels during the Afghan campaign, and, having an account against the Government, he is charged with having given the sum of Rs. 1,000 as a bribe to one Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty, the head clerk in the Commissariat Department, in order to secure his assistance in passing his account.

The charges are laid under Sections 161, 165, and 109 of the Indian Penal Code. They set forth:—That you, on or about 2nd April 1871, paid as an illegal gratification a sum of Rupees one thousand to one Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty, who was the public servant, to wit head clerk in the right and left Field account office of the Commissariat in Calcutta for himself, and which the said Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty accepted, which sum was so paid and accepted, not as legal remuneration, but as a motive or reward for doing official acts, or as a reward for showing you, the said Wali Mahommed, favour or forbearing to show you disfavour in the exercise of official functions of him the said Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty, or for rendering or attempting to render some service to you the said Wali Mahommed with a public servant or public servants as such; and further you on or about the date and at the place aforesaid paid the said Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty, who was then a public servant, as in the last charge mentioned, for himself a sum of Rs. 1,000, which was accepted by the said Nobin Chuckerbutty without consideration, or for a consideration which the said Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty then and there knew to be inadequate, you being a person whom the said Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty knew as the fact to have been or to be likely to be concerned in certain business transacted being or about to be transacted by the said Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty as such public servant aforesaid, or connected with his official functions or with the official functions of a public servant to whom you were subordinate, to wit, the head of the department.

Mr. Branson in opening the case for the prosecution, said the charge was one of taking an illegal gratification as a public servant. The accused was a camel purveyor employed in the Transport Department in the late Afghan campaign, and evidence would be adduced to prove that at the end of March he had bills unsettled against the Government for the sum of about Rs. 24,000. In large offices it was necessary that the checking of accounts should be to a great extent left to subordinates, it being impossible for the heads of departments to personally go through all the accounts, and it lay to a very great extent in the power of Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty whether these bills were passed or not. A series of bills had been rejected, and these accounts were under examination. It would suffice for the prosecution to prove the payment of the money to Nobin Chunder Chuckerbutty, and a number of letters in accused's handwriting would be put in to prove the object with which the money was paid. He would now proceed to call his witnesses.

After some evidence had been taken the further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday next.

MADRAS.

CHOLERA AT VELLORE.—We hear that Brigadier-General Stewart has made satisfactory arrangements, after his personal inspection, to prevent the spread of the disease among the sepoys. Major Gabbot, Colonel Barnett, the officer commanding, and the Adjutant, are, we are sorry to hear, suffering from the disease, and arrangements are being made for sending up officers from Madras to take their places.

THE TELEPHONE.—The Oriental Telephone Company began work in January last in Madras. Their exchange has been opened in Errabalu Chetty Street, Black Town, and their wires may be seen all along the Beach to the Custom House, connecting several of the Houses of Agency, and the Oriental and Mercantile Banks. On the west of the exchange the wires run down to the General Market, and thence to the Madras Bank and Messrs. Oakes and Co's. About sixteen subscribers in Black Town are in telephonic communication. Wires are now being laid to the Mount-road *via* the South Beach to Triplicane, whence it branches off to the Mount-road.—*Mail.*

ATTEMPTING TO DERAIL A TRAIN.—The perpetrator of a very serious offence of this nature has just been brought to punishment at the Sessions held at Salem. As the Beypore train was passing it came across a large stone which had been placed across the rail, at a point beyond the Salem station; and on pulling up at the next halting place the cowcatcher was found to be bent, and particles of stone were adhering to it. Enquiries were instituted, which resulted in two men, one a contractor, and the other a man who had formerly been a watchman on the line, being apprehended on suspicion, but the former was shortly afterwards released. The evidence against the late watchman was that he had been seen near the spot where the accident had happened shortly before the train passed, and also that a noise had been heard as of something ringing on the rails a little while before he was seen going down the embankment. The prisoner failed to give any satisfactory explanation of his presence on the spot at so late an hour of the night, and this coupled with other suspicious circumstances of the case, served to convince the assessors, that he was the guilty party, and they brought in a verdict accordingly. The Sessions Judge concurred, and taking into consideration the atrocious nature of the act calculated as it was to endanger a number of human lives, he passed upon the prisoner a sentence of transportation for seven years.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SIR GEORGE COUPER.—The Taluqdars of Oudh as a body are raising a fund to establish a "Couper" Memorial at Lucknow. Besides, many of the Taluqdars are raising memorials in their own estates to mark their appreciation of Sir George Couper's government of the Province. The Rajah of Bhinga has built a new bazaar in Bhinga to which [illegible] with the Lieutenant Governor's permission, [illegible] the name of "Couper" Bazaar.—*Indian Herald.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., on the premises for removal, the whole of the materials of the water shed in the compound of the old Sanitarium, Middle Colaba, the same consisting of posts, rafters, tiles, glazed-windows, bamboo walls, &c., as also some old door shutters and iron pipes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th March, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Glass Ornaments and Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room as follows:—

A consignment of fancy glassware, consisting of various designs, cruet, sp rit, pickle, egg and liquer frames, biscuit, tobacco, tea, jewel, cigar, and various other boxes, card-trays, flower vases, toilet ornaments, paper weights, statues, photo-frames, writing and various other requisites.

A choice collection of porcelain China flower-pots.

5 cases butters, 2 lbs. tin.
10 „ salmon, 1 lb. tin.
1 case crystal glass, Duplex Burner lamps suitable for reading and dining-rooms.
2 sewing machines.
5 gilted clocks with glass domes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 17th March, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a few articles of household furniture, the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay, the same comprises glass and crockery ware, pier, circular, dressing, washing and camp tables, side-board, whatnots, drawing and dining-room, arm and without arm chairs, sofa and reclining couches, iron four posts bedsteads, clothes, gown presses, wardrobes, towel-horse, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Handsome strong sociable carriage.
1 Cow in calf.
1 pair of handsome bay Australian horses both go in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong English-built buggy by Kesterton with a handsome fast-trotting iron grey Australian horse and set of brass mounted harness.
1 pair of handsome country-bred grey ponies with a set of brass mounted double harness.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted brougham.
1 handsome small pony dog-cart, with a handsome fast-trotting pony and set of harness.
1 do. fast-trotting dark bay country-bred mare, 6 years, a good saddle mare.
1 second-hand strong hansom, with a strong bay galloway and set of harness.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable collection of choice and rare plants at Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, at 7 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 137, Malabar Hill, a very valuable collection of crotons, ferns, bignonias, dracenas, and other flowering shrubs in tubs and pots, the property of Honorable J. Graham.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 22nd and 23rd March at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at Meadow-street, Fort, (in the old *Bombay Gazette* Office) an invoice of best plated ware consisting of epergne, creeper vases, plateaus, ice pitchers, cruet, egg, pickle and butter pots, breakfast cruets, 11, 12 and 16-inch round salvers, sets of "fiddle" and "beaded pattern" spoons and forks, rich enthern tea, and desert sets, porcelain-flower pots, very handsome Brussels and tapestry carpets and rugs, kerosine lamps of all sorts, gilt jewellery, charms Albert chains, &c., walking sticks, courier bags, leather writing desks, mechanical, India-rubber and other toys and dolls, sets of Japanned tin and "Chinese pattern" tea trays, opera and magnifying glasses, fancy note paper and envelopes, silk, alpaca, and cotton umbrellas, tobacco pouches, smoking pipes, superior hair brushes, lady's companions, sewing machine, inkstands, lady's and gentlemen's handkerchieves, socks, &c., and variety of miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property will be on view from SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "Bee-hive," Nepean sea-road, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by "Deschamps" and "Jamsetjee Nowrojee," rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built barouche and a handsome English-built single seated brougham, both by "Wyburn," of Long Acre, both in very good order, set of brass mounted double and single harness by "Grant," Bussoran and Khulum fowls, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John Warden, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the same day.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th April next, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

96 medium size real pearls.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th March, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of the property in Mody Khana-street advertised to be held to-day is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Nesbit-lane, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, the valuable and handsome french-polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, &c., the property of Capt. Barrett, the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frames, breakfast companion, tea and coffee service, butter pot, tea and jam pots, biscuit box, spoons and forks, table candlesticks, Mappin's table cutlery, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as drawing room dining, folding, pier, oval, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sideboard, dumbwaiter, double screen, drawing room, easy, low, folding, reclining, rocking and Madeira pattern without arm chairs, chiffonier with mirror glass, teapoys, corner, toilet, music and hat stands, conversation and reclining couches, lady's writing table, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, piano stool, a marble 15 day clock strikes half hour, teakwood bedsteads, clothes press, wardrobe, cupboard, dressing and cheval glasses, chest of drawers, carpets, hanging & table lamps, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

SALE ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms.

An invoice of very handsome artificial flowers in boxes.

These will be sold in lots of one box at a time to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases white shirtings.
5 bales grey printers.
2 cases artificial flowers in boxes.
1 „ platedware are consisting of cruet frames, tea and coffee services, butter pots, muffineers, sets of spoons and forks, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Maun—
10 casks side bacon.
1 cask belly bacon.

By order of the Executive Commissariat Officer—
2 draught bullocks.
3 „ mules.

SALE OF NAPOLEON PRICE & CO.'S SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of Napoleon, Price & Co.'s superior perfumery, just landed ex s.s. Hartlepools, comprising Price and Gosnell's real old brown windsor soaps, Registered Golden Oil, Marrow Oil, Frangipani Oil, Concentrated Essence of White Rose, Spina Rosa, Damask Rose, Frangipani Pomade, Saponified Glycerine Soap, Chauvin's Transparent Glycerine soap, &c.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS at the godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., in Fort.

On TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the office godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Fort.

A quantity of grey, white, and colored piece-goods.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the Mazagon Castle, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments and flower vases, a strong bay riding pony with English-made saddle and bridle, &c., the property of P. Dewar, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria-road, Mazagon, next to the Sassoon's Silk Mill, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built mail phaeton and a strong built Landau, a pair of handsome bay Arab horses, a strong grey Pony broken in harness, rich table ornaments, bronze figures, handsome China, vases, &c., &c., the property of Mirza Faizoolakhan, Consul-General for Persia in Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, Walkeshwar-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich star cut and plain glassware, best electroplated ware, and crockery, Mappin's cutlery, handsome brass and iron bedstead, superior engravings, English-made Gentlemen's and Lady's saddles and bridles, &c., the property of Arnold Wright, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

The property may be viewed two days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont-road, Cumballa Hill the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Madder of Shoenberg, and a rosewood cottage pianoforte in excellent order, a large size glass aquarium with gold fish, best oilpaintings and oleographs, real bronze figures, handsome China flower vases, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. Matheson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned solid mahogany square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co. (nearly new), a handsome English-built landau, a pair of handsome grey Australian horses, rich table ornaments, flower vases, bronze figures, pictures, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of John Gordon, Esq.

The date of sale will be fixed hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
[illegible]th March, 1882

PORTLAND CEMENT.

FOR SALE, Messrs. I. C. JOHNSON & Co.'s CEMENT, second to none in quality. Price Rs. 8-12 per cask of 400 lbs. nett.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.
Elphinstone Circle.

A GREY North Country COB 13-3½, 7 years, very handsome, up to any weight, sound. Price, Rs. 350.

A. D. B. C. F. RIFLE, 12 bore (well converted from Pin) by Dougall. Lockfast action, charge 5 or 6 drams, in case with fittings, carries shell, solid or segment bullets, in good order. Price, Rs. 200

A. D. B. C. F. EXPRESS 500, by W. and Y. Tolley, in case with fittings and about one hundred cartridge cases and bullets, in good order. Price, Rs. 350.

[illegible] owner wants R. M. D. [illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.
Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the PREMISES now in the occupation of THACKER and Co., Ld. Apply to the MANAGER,

THACKER & Co., LD.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

THE BOMBAY HOTEL,
LATE ROYAL HOTEL,

IS now under the immediate supervision and management of an EUROPEAN Proprietor.

No. 1 BILLIARD TABLE and best Liquors only in stock. Charges exceedingly moderate.

J. HOROWITZ, Proprietor,
No. 1, Bakehouse-lane,
Next to Rogers & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address. It is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts...... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... „ 3 4 „ „ 7 doz.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGER,
opposite Crawford Market.

NOTICES.

PORTABLE COOKING STOVES by BROWN and GREEN, with oven 15½ by 13 by 10 inches. No brickwork required, specially recommended for economical consumption of gas coke. Price Rs. 40, including 1 foot pipe, damper and cleaning door.

SMITH and WELLSTOOD'S "VICTORESS" COOKING STOVES, on the American principle. Price Rs. 40, including poker, rake and spare fire-clay back.

Apply at GAS WORKS, Parell.

NOTICE.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, having decided at a General Meeting held on 24th ultimo to RAISE a LOAN on DEBENTURE BONDS bearing interest at six per cent. per annum; tenders are invited for subscriptions to the same.

For terms and particulars apply to
GAVIN JONES,
Managing Director.

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND CALL of Rs 250 (Two Hundred and Fifty) per share has been made payable at the National Bank of India, Limited, on or before FRIDAY, the 17th day of March, 1882.

Interest will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after the above date at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. GORDON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th February, 1882.

SOUNDY AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.—Some splendid specimens of this maker's instruments, made to our order. The special design and form of construction. Only to be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

PIANOS, by Roenisch, Dresden, in solid Canadian walnut screwed and secured in every possible way to withstand the effects of the Indian climate. Only to be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

ENTIRE IRON-FRAME PIANOS, can only be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited. Intending purchasers can see that the Piano frame is complete and not merely iron bars bolted to a wood frame.

COLLARD and COLLARD.—Pianos by these celebrated makers, who now make a special class of small Grand to our order. Some magnificent instruments to select from.—SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

KAPS, of Dresden, solid Mahogany entire Iron-frame Short Grands, also overstrung Oblique Grands, Only to be obtained from SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung, grand square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wires so common in square Pianos is entirely obviated.

AMERICAN ORGANS.—We can offer a selection from the best makers, of known repute, and at prices lower than hitherto charged, as we import direct from America.

ORGANS, by the well known American firms, Mason and Hamlin, Clough and Warren Sterling Organ Co., Bell Organ Co., the Carpenter Organ Co., and others.

HARMONIUMS being greater in demand than ever, we always keep a large stock to select from. They can now be seen open in our saloons.

ALEXANDER and SONS, of Paris, Trayser, of Stuttgart, Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart, and other makers, Harmoniums are always kept in stock by SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

MOUTH HARMONICAS, a large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OCARINAS, an improved kind, at from Rs 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction books, 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES, any note from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Rs. 1 for Large sizes and 12 annas each for smaller, cylinder form. Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

STATUARY.—A beautiful collection of works of Art in Terra Cotta, Plaister, Parian, &c. An inspection is invited. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

BARBATINE.—Some exquisite specimens of table ornaments in vases of this new Art workmanship, the first imported into Bombay.

LAVA WARE.—Vases of most chaste designs, also a variety of Porcelain and Sagsuma ware.

MUSICAL BOXES of a new construction, playing 35 minutes, 70 minutes, and 90 minutes each, some with beautiful and novel effects, imitating Concertina, Mandoline, &c., and with Sublime Harmonie, Zitther and other attachments. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,

AUTHORS, COMPOSERS, STATESMEN, and others. Busts and Statuettes in Terra Cotta or Parian, most beautifully executed works of Art, from Rs. 1-8 each to Rs. 25.

KETTLE-DRUM TEA SETS, in Dresden China, Six Cups and Saucers, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, in a neat case, complete, Rs. 18. A pretty present to a Lady. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER OF BOMBAY, make

ESPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

FIRST CLASS CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in strong neat nickel silver case, crystal front at ...	... Rs. 25
SUPERIOR HUNTING SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at ...	„ 25

BOTH OF THEM are constructed to stand any climate and rough usage, and especially made FOR THE ARMY AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

Forwarded free of Package and Postage to any parts of India by value payable system.

For ANY OTHER KIND OF GOOD WATCHES from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,500. Please send for catalogue of the well-known establishment of

EDMOND CHARPIE, WATCHMAKER,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.

HELMETS! HELMETS!!

SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE HOT SEASON.

Hawkes New Regulation Helmets, best quality, covered White Doe.	18	0
Elwood's Cork on Felt Helmets, covered White Drill, best quality.	13	8
Infantry Spikes and Chains ...	12	0
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Elwood's Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt, covered White Drill, wide Brims; a splendid protection ...	13	8
Elwood's Hunting covered Tan Flax, Leather Bound, wide Brim, a useful District Hat ...	13	8
Elwood's Drab Felt Helmets, well ventilated, and very light ...	10	8
Elwood's Drab Felt Helmet, new patent Air-chamber, Double Felt throughout, with outside Turban and patent inner Band, easy fitting ...	17	8
Elwood's Drab Melton, with wide Brims, very light...	9	8
Dr. Tuson's Helmet Drab Felt, Double throughout, a splendid protection ...	16	0

LADIES HELMETS.

Elwood's Drab Felt Helmets, with Turban outside, a splendid protection, very light and pretty shape ...	10	8
Ladies' Canton, similar to Melton ...	10	8
Ladies Drab Melton, a splendid Sun Hat for early morning wear...	9	8
Ladies Felt Hat, Round Crowns, latest shapes, fawn, drab, blue and black ...	10	8

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS, MEADOW & HUMMUM-STREETS,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

VIOLINS.

	Rs.	a.
Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Black-wood case, complete	75	0
Violins in cases complete with bows, &c., Rs. 50, 65, 85, 100, 120 and	150	0
Cheap Violins without cases, Rs. 15 and	35	0
Three quarter size Violins in cases complete with bows	35	0
Tenor Violins in cases complete with bows	50	0
Violin bows at Rs. 2-8, 4, 5-8, 7-8, 10 and 12.		
Set of Æolean Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6	0
Tuning Forks A	1	8
Strings per set	1	8
Resin per box	0	8
Bridges Dresden	0	8

VIOLINCELLOS.

Good Instruments in cases complete	120	0

DOUBLE BASSES.

Complete in cases	150	0

BANJOS.

Seven Stringed Machine Head Banjo, Walnut hoop and handle with plated fittings in case	60	0
Do. do. Brass fittings inlaid hoop and handle	50	0
Do. do. Brass hoop plain handle	50	0
Do. Peg head and Brass hoop plain	40	0
Cheaper Instruments in stock down to	12	0
Piccolo Banjos, Rs. 5 and	10	0

TAMBOURINES

At Rs. 3, 6, and	9	0

BONES.

Ebony per set of 4	2	8
Ribs of Beef	2	0

CASTAGNETS.

Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set	2	8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.

At 6, 8, and	12	0

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL."

TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA.

	Rs.	a.
In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. ROSE and Co. ..each	Rs. 65	0
Concertinas of a superior Manufacture	Rs. 95 to 120	0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, and	20	0

ACCORDEONS.

Rosewood, 19 pearl keys, 2 stops	18	
Do. 21 do. 2 do.	20	

CORNETS.

Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks, complete. Price in case, from Rs. 85 to	120	0
Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 35, and	45	0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock cases	51	0
Flute in E flat, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	45	0
Flute in F of Cocoa-wood with Six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	45	0
Cheaper Flutes, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25, and	35	0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in D E flat or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany box	20	0

FLAGEOLET.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head 6 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box	25	0
Brass Whistles, each As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and	1	8

NIGGER WIGS.

Plain	4	0
Tuft	5	0
Fright	6	0

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COMPLETE LISTS AND SONGS, &c., &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO.,
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WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection. The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.
Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
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BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FOR PRESENTATION.

CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS

to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement,	striking	on Gong	Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto	Ditto	on Bell	Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto	Ditto	on Bell with Alarum	Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES
AS ABOVE,
PRICED Rs. 70, 95, 110, and 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8-day movement, dial 3¼ in diameter.

PRICED Rs. 110.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK,

In plain case, richly guilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march

PRICES, IN RICHLY GILT CASES.

The Clock, striking	Rs. 85, 90, and 98.
The Time-Piece, not striking	Rs. 55, 68, 72, and 88.

IN LACQUERED CASES.

The Clock, striking	Rs. 65 and 95.
The Time-Piece	Rs. 44, 50, and 85.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next door to National Bank of India,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

"ROYAL CHARTER."

AMONGST the many brands of Champagne, good, bad and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk is run in ordering it. This is the case with the dry Wines of

WACHTER & Co., OF EPERNAY.

which are patronised by Royalty.—*Morning Post.*

The price is no higher than for other first class Brands.

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BLACK FELT HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR.

LIGHT in weight, of the newest and most approved shapes, and made specially to stand the climate of the East.

Price, Rs. 9-8.

Less 10 per Cent Discount to Cash Purchasers.

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BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S

Long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her

SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,
OF WHICH CONSTITUENTS WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

An early inspection of the Goods is respectfully solicited.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remmittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESTABLISHED 1878.

SHIRT, COLLAR, TIE, SCARF, AND GLOVE DEPARTMENTS.

SHIRTS.

		Rs.	a.	
White long cloth	from	2	0	each
Do. do. Linen Cuffs and Fronts, Shakespeare Collars	„	2	4	„
Do. do. superior	„	3	4	„
Prints, French, fast colors...	„	1	15	„
Do. do. very fine	„	2	14	„
Oxford with Collars	„	0	12	„
Do. extra strong	„	1	4	„
Flannel, The Rosebery	„	5	4	„
Do. Crimean...	„	5	8	„
Do. Ceylon	„	6	4	„
Silk and Wool	„	8	12	„
Cricketing	„	4	15	„

Having secured the services of an experienced cutter, Gentlemen can rely upon a perfect fit.

COLLARS.

		Rs.	a.	
Linen, all the new Shapes...	„	3	6	doz.
Do. Cuffs do.	„	4	4	„

SCARFS AND TIES.

		Rs.	a.	
Black Silk Ties	from	0	4	each
Do. Satin „	„	0	7	„
White Ties, plain	„	0	2	„
Do. Embroidered Ends	„	0	5½	„
Washing, fast colors	„	1	8	doz.
Do. Bows, fast colors	„	0	6	each
Silk Bows, Norfolk & Newpeer	„	0	10	„
Lavender Bows, Brighton...	„	1	8	„
Satin Bows, Black	„	0	11	„
Scarfs, Silk Windsor	„	0	11	„
Do. do. Heart	„	0	14	„
Do. for pins, Leicester Fancy Cabinet, and Rutland	„	1	0	„
Sailor Knots	„	0	8	„

The best selected assortment of the above in Bombay.

GLOVES.

		Rs.	a.	
White Kid	„	1	12	pair
Driving Gloves	„	1	12	„

GENTLEMEN before paying high prices, should compare our qualities, and they will find that by purchasing at the BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR they will save at the least 50 per cent.

THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

is painted Red, White, and Blue, and the Address is
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, POONA CASH BAZAAR, EAST STREET, POONA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 4[illegible], 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SURAT.

D. P. MADON & CO.,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS OF PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, SUNDRY ARTICLES AND BEST HIMALAYA TEAS.

Prescriptions accurately prepared & orders speedily executed by

D. P. MADON & Co., KANPIT,
SURAT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of CURRENT REPAIRS to the Government Buildings and Roads and for SUPPLYING PETTY STORES and MATERIALS for WORKS, in charge of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, during the year 1882-83.

Survey Reports and specifications of works to be performed, conditions of contract and list of materials likely to be required during the year can be seen, and other particulars learnt on application to the undersigned during office hours on and after the 10th instant.

Tenders duly endorsed and sealed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned not later than 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 17th instant.

Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay on the part of the tenderer to sign the necessary contract papers.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, [illegible] March 1882.

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WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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SADDLERS
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HARNESS-MAKERS,
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The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

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9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

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BOMBAY BRANCH,—14, RAMPART ROW.

INVESTMENTS.

"IN accordance with the practice followed at previous investigations, the Securities held by the Company were examined and reported upon by a special Committee appointed for that purpose The Report of that Committee, of which I had the honour of acting as chairman, has been read, and you will have observed from it that every separate security passed under the examination of the Committee. The Invested Funds of the Company now exceeding FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS sterling, the importance of such Investigation cannot be over-estimated; and it must be most satisfactory to all concerned to learn that their Funds are invested in no speculative manner, but on good tangible securities."—*Extract from the Speech of Mr. T. G. Murray, Chairman of the Meeting, at the tenth division of Profits.*

Copies of the Report containing details of the Investments, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a competent person to fill up the post of the SECRETARY to the Ahmednagar City Municipality. Salary Rupees one hundred. Application should reach the undersigned before 1st April, 1882.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Chairman, Ahmednagar Municipality.
Ahmednagar Municipal office, 11th March, 1882.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby-row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 20th March, 1882, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1881, and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half-years ended, respectively, the 30th June and 31st December, 1881.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 20th March, 1882, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, March 9, 1882.

THE NELLIAMPATHY COFFEE ESTATES IN THE TERRITORY OF COCHIN, BRITISH INDIA.

MESSRS. FULLER HORSEY SONS & Co. are instructed to sell by auction in London in April next in one Lot the Estates of the NELLIAMPATHY COFFEE COMPANY (Limited), known as Puthoopady and Manataroo, situate in the Nelliampathy range of Hills in the territory of Cochin, or containing about 1,279 English statute acres comprising 225 acres old Coffee, 70 acres full bearing, 50 acres two years old, 54 acres planted ginned grass, and 880 acres forest, together with the buildings, timber and other trees, Coffee trees and plants, working plant, machinery, tools, implements, and fixtures.

The annual outturn of crop for the next three years has been estimated by a competent person at 1,480 cwt.

The estates are held on Lease in perpetuity subject to certain rent and royalties.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale are in preparation, and when ready may be had of Messrs. DRUCES, JACKSON, and ATTLEE, solicitors, 10, Billiter Square, London E.C., of Messrs. Blunt, Tebbs, and Lawford, solicitors, 35, Gresham street, London E.C., at the Mart, and of Messrs. Fuller Horsey Sons and Co., 11, Billiter Square, London E. C.

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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

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IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

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Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of T-B. Walers (Mare and Gelding), 6 years old, 15-2 high, well broken, quiet and good movers in harness, Rs. 1,600.

A T-B. Mare, 6 years, 16 hands, thoroughly quiet in saddle and harness, and a good fencer. Rs. 1,200.

A bay Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14-2 high, handsome charger, carries a lady, and a pretty mover in harness, Rs. 750.

A grey C-B. Mare, 7 years old, 15 hands, well bred and good shape. A capital saddle mare, Rs. 400.

A very handsome fleabitten grey Arab Horse, 7 years old, 14-1½, very showy and fast in saddle and harness, Rs. 600.

A chesnut Arab Horse, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a capital brougham horse, thoroughly broken and quiet, Rs. 400.

Also a number of other Horses on commission sale.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.
Girgaum Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

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LIMITED.
(BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE)

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AGENTS OF SAUTTER LEMONNIER & CO.'S GRAMME'S ELECTRIC MACHINES AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF ELECTRIC LAMPS AND ACCESSORIES.

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OPTION dealing in Stock Exchan ties often returns five to ten tim invested in as many days, £10 to same ratio of profit. *Explanator* Address, GEORGE EVANS & Gresham House, Old Broad Stre Colonial orders receive imme

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

BENGAL.

MANŒUVRES BY THE TROOPS IN GARRISON.—On Monday morning, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, amongst whom was the Lieutenant-Governor, all the troops stationed in Calcutta, the Volunteers included, were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief. To save time, the proceedings commenced with the march past, the Mounted Volunteers leading, followed by the VIth Bengal Cavalry, the Gunners, the Royal Warwickshire, the Calcutta Rifle Volunteers, the 4th and the 17th N.I. The march past over, the troops (with the exception of the Gunners, who returned to the Fort) under the command of General Hughes, received instructions to feel for the enemy, who were supposed to be somewhere about the Kidderpur Bridge. The Royal Warwickshire were sent out in skirmishing order—the other regiments remaining as supports—and the Calcutta Volunteers despatched on the right in the direction of the Cavalry camp. While they were slowly advancing, news was brought by the scouts that the enemy was occupying the new race-stand in force, and orders were immediately issued to attack. A smart fusillade then commenced between the opposing forces, which ended in the enemy being driven out of the stand and over the Kidderpore bridge. So ended the morning's work at about half past eight.—*Englishman.*

LORD RIPON AND THE INDIAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

IN his speech on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the new building for the Indian Science Association, at Calcutta, on the 13th instant, the Viceroy said:—I assure you it has afforded me much pleasure to have been able to be present on this occasion to lay the first stone of this building. Because I can truly say that I sympathize very heartily with the objects for which the institution which is here to be housed has been founded. I look upon it as an object of great importance that there should be established, in the heart of this great city, an institution which has for one of its chief purposes to provide the means by which students of science may pursue their delightful studies after they leave college or school. For we all know that in the case of many youths, little more can be done during their scholastic period than to place in their hands the tools with which they may afterwards acquire knowledge for themselves and to teach them how to use those tools efficiently and well. And much in truth has been done if, during school life, the efficient use of these tools is truly taught. I had occasion a short time ago, when addressing another educational institution in this city, to remark that it was a great error to suppose that a man's education ended when he left school or college; and therefore I naturally feel a deep interest in the working and the labours of an Association which has for its purpose to provide the young men of this city who, when they leave their colleges, are still animated with the noble desire of pursuing the studies which they have there commenced, with the means of continued self-education under the guidance of competent teachers. And, again, it appears to me to be a great advantage that in this country the people of which are animated by so strong a taste for science and so strong a love of scientific pursuits. This institution should be the instrument of bringing together a body of lecturers so competent and able as those who give their services to it, and providing them with the means by which they may impart to their fellow citizens the knowledge for which they are themselves so eminent.

MADRAS.

THE PROPOSED TOWN HALL.—At a meeting of the provisional Town Hall Committee on the 9th March, it was agreed to place at the disposal of the press the following proposals for the uses to which the Town Hall might be put:—The following are among the purposes for which the use of the Town Hall may be granted by the Trustees:—(1) Public meetings and receptions. (2) Dramatic performances. (3) Concerts. (4) Balls. (5) Native entertainments. (6) Purposes of instruction, amusement and recreation generally. (7) Any purposes which in the opinion of the Trustees will not involve a breach of the law, will not excite religious animosity, and will not injure the buildings or its appurtenances.—*Madras Times.*

THE CUSTOM HOUSE REDUCTIONS.—Great consternation prevails among the *employé's* in the Madras Custom House owing to the abolition of import duties. With the exception of the salt and spirit departments, great reductions are to be made in establishment as Government have directed a retrenchment of Rs. 52,000 out of the present expenditure of about Rs. [illegible]. Notices have been issued on all *employés*, and they have been informed that at the end of three months they will, if possible, be provided for elsewhere, or be given the pensions or gratuities they are entitled to.—*Madras Mail.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At Kinghery, on the afternoon of the 11th instant while a Mahomedan lady aged 15 years was nursing her child, her own brother, a lad of 10, who was handling a gun loaded with shot, accidentally discharged it. The musket struck the unfortunate mother in the abdomen, and the child in the head. Both expired shortly after the receipt of these injuries. An inquest was held over the bodies, and a verdict of accidental death returned. The remains of the victims of the accident were brought down to Bangalore to the parents [illegible] deceased, and were buried yesterday (Monday) evening.—*Bangalore Post.*

CHOLERA IN THE 25TH N.I. AT VELLORE.—We regret we are unable to report encouragingly upon the cholera epidemic in the camp of this Regiment. The latest advices from Vellore state that, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made by the officer commanding and the medical staff of the Regiment, the disease continues, an average of [illegible] to seven cases being reported daily. We believe Brigadier-General Stewart, on his arrival at the camp ordered the transfer of a senior Surgeon to the charge of the Regiment, the medical officers attached to it being, in his opinion, comparatively young and inexperienced men. Doctor McCarthy, from Bangalore, was accordingly selected by the medical authorities and ordered forthwith to Vellore. One result of the Brigadier-General's visit is noticeable in the present orderly state of the camp, which was all confusion before. The principal step taken by General Stewart was the removal of the camp to another position.—*Madras Times.*

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AT SECUNDERABAD.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, the first Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, that has visited Hyderabad, arrived by a special train from the Hussain Saugor Junction shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday evening. As the train entered the station 15 fog signals corresponding to the number of guns His Excellency is entitled to, were let off, and was the only salute that greeted his arrival, as none was fired from the Mud Battery, it being after sunset. He was received on the platform by Sir Steuart Bayley, the British Resident and the Residency Staff, Sir Charles Keyes and Sir Charles Gough with the Staff of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and Hyderabad Contingent, His Excellency Sir Salar Jung and his two sons, Rajah Narraindar Pershad, the Peishcar Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah, and a number of Military Officers, &c. The Chief was accompanied by Colonel Clerk, Adjutant-General, Major Ewing, Officiating Quarter-Master-General, Colonel Pretyman, Military Secretary, and Lieutenant [illegible], Aide-de-Camp. After a short [illegible], during which time a number of officers, &c., [illegible] presented, the Chief left the platform in company with Sir Charles Keyes, and was received [illegible] guard of honour, which was furnished by [illegible] Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, drawn up [illegible] entrance of the station. The guard, [illegible] 100 rank and file, under the command [illegible] with the regimental color flying and [illegible]tendance, to a man wore the Zulu [illegible] with the bar and some without, [illegible] the attention of Sir Frederick [illegible] guard after coming out [illegible] was explained that the men with[illegible] volunteers who were not present [illegible] of the campaign. The [illegible] His Excellency drove off with [illegible] with whom he intends [illegible] Thursday next. This morning [illegible] the whole of the Hyderabad [illegible], and Hyderabad Contingent [illegible] in front of the Arsenal. [illegible] there is to be a sham [illegible] will occupy two days. [illegible] will become the guest [illegible] His Highness the Nizam [illegible], the Adjutant-General. [illegible] be entertained in the [illegible] Sir Salar Jung, and on [illegible] for Bellary. Some [illegible] Secunderabad station [illegible] of the Commander[illegible] be said of it. We hear [illegible] gaudily decorated [illegible] through. We hear [illegible] was not favourably [illegible] H. the Nizam's [illegible] heard to ask the [illegible] drawn by asses.

[illegible]NJAB,

[illegible]

land, on furlough. It has not been settled who will succeed to the command of the Agra Rifles.—*Id.*

FIRE AT LANDOUR.—The Landour bazaar narrowly escaped destruction by fire the other night. A fire broke out in a gun-smith's shop, through some carelessness it is supposed, which resulted in the destruction of some half dozen substantially built houses, which were in a continuous block, and separated sufficiently from the remainder of the buildings in the bazaar. It was owing to their isolated situation, and in a great measure to the assistance rendered by the men of the depôt, who were promptly ordered down to the scene of the conflagration on the alarm being given, that no further damage was done.—*Id.*

POLO TOURNAMENT AT MEERUT.

THE great polo event of the year, the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament of 1882, was concluded at Meerut on Friday afternoon, by the 10th Hussars beating the Rifle Brigade in the final ties, and thus winning the Cup. The play during the last game was unusually fast and good, and the crowd of spectators had the treat of seeing a really fine game.

The Tournament was commenced on Monday last. Seven teams had entered. For the first ties the 9th Lancers drew a bye. The 10th Hussars played the 11th Foot from Jullunder and beat them pretty easily. The faster ponies of the 11th got out of hand when pressed, and the smaller ones were not in it. It was a pity a team all the way from Jullunder met at starting the best team playing in the Tournament, for the 11th are by no means the worst lot. The Rifle Brigade beat the 8th Hussars. The 8th have good material in men and ponies, and only require a good old hand to coach them to make them a good team. The Rifle Brigade men hit clean and hard. Their ponies are good, but they seem to want system, and when hitting the ball seem not to care whether it is hit towards their adversary's goal or across the ground. The 13th Hussars from Muttra played the 54th Foot from Roorkee and Delhi. The ponies of the 54th were few in number and poor in condition. They could not keep pace with the Hussars, and the riders were evidently not up to their form, for there was much missing. The 13th Hussars were not hitting true, or with their better ponies they should have scored more goals without difficulty. At one time it looked a very even game.

For the second ties the 10th Hussars beat the 9th Lancers. The old ninth not only had quite a new team for this year, but even from that team two of the chosen ones were prevented from playing. One of those that did play had been down with fever the day before. Yet with the fine string of ponies belonging to the regiment and the system and dash for which the ninth have always been noted, the Lancers made the 10th Hussars gallop and play up for a game which most people had expected would be little more than a walk-over. For the 9th, Mr. Little forward and Mr. Cameron back, played well. The Rifle Brigade beat the 13th Hussars without much effort, though now and again the Hussars came out with a rush and made a run down; the Hussars managed to get two goals against seven or eight scored by the Rifle Brigade.

The 10th Hussars and Rifle Brigade had each supporters for the final event, but the 10th were the favorites. The match was well worth coming far to see. The 10th Hussars' team for once were put on their mettle, and from the start showed they intended to do their level best. They played well together and carried the ball through the Rifle Brigade, and with but few exceptions when the ball was brought down by a run from the Rifle Brigade, the 10th kept it in their opponents' half of the ground. Mr. Greenwood was in splendid form, and a better forward player will be hard to find anywhere. Always on the ball and always on to Mr. Hornby, the brilliant back of the Rifle Brigade, he never gave him a chance. Mr. Alsopp, as back for the 10th Hussars, played exceedingly well. Cool and collected, he almost invariably sent the ball back or took it away, quite regardless of the hustling and riding of the Rifle Brigade forwards. Lord Alwyn Compton made a capital second forward to Mr. Greenwood, and the goal, hit by him at the far end, was a very pretty sight. Mr. Fisher, too, got some nice little runs. For the Rifle Brigade, Mr. Hornby played wonderfully well. Time after time he saved his goal, meeting and driving off the ball hit hard and straight to the goal, as if he was playing with a raquet in his hand. His hitting was true and clean, and the way he made the ball travel was delightful. Mr. Sherston played well, as he always does. Persistently on the ball, hard to push off it and very true and certain, he is a dangerous man when he gets the ball anywhere near the enemy's goal. Mr. Wilson, on fast ponies, played well, and Mr. Wynne did his best to support him. The 10th, however, had better and faster ponies and a more level lot. Playing up as they did together, the Rifle Brigade never were in it, though they did get a chance or two at the 10th Hussars' goal. The 10th Hussars won by three goals.

During the whole of the games there was not a single collision or wrangle. Everything went off nicely, and a very pleasant meeting it has been for everyone. Mr. Greenwood, the Hony. Secretary of this year's Polo Tournament, deserves congratulation for the success of the meeting, and though leaving shortly for England, and not likely to be out again to play for his regiment before they go home, he will carry away the happy recollection of having played best in the best team of the year which played as fine a game as has been seen in India. I hope we may have more teams and as many goodfellows at next year's Polo Tournament, wherever it may come off. The hospitality of all regiments here has done much to make the meeting enjoyable.—*Pioneer.*

THE COSSACKS AND MERV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A good deal has been said and spoken of late about the new Russo-Turcoman-Persian frontier, and that too by persons who knew little about the ground in question, or knowing, chose to conceal their acquaintance with it. By right of conquest—justifiable conquest I may style it—the Russian forces occupied the ground lying along the north-eastern slopes of the Akhal Tekke mountains, reaching from the so-called Kizil Arvat, really Kizil Robat, to the deserted town of Askabad, seventy years ago, acknowledging Persian sway. The Akhal Tekkes—the Turcomans occupying the fertile edge of territory watered by the streams flowing from the Kopet Dagh—had since their settlement in the district been notorious for their predatory instincts and their foraging exploits. The Persians, notwithstanding the protecting belt of Kurd settlements, planted along the border during dates ranging from those of Abbas the Great to those of Nadir Shah suffered heavily from the incursions of the Turcoman raiders; but it was only when Russian conquest had made Khiva and Bokhara little less than tributary States that the action of the nomads touched a Power which was able practically to protest. Raid upon raid had destroyed confidence in their commercial route, which it was sought to establish between the newly-established emporium at Krasnovodsk and the Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara. These raids came from the north-western frontier of Persia—from the Akhal Tekkes established beyond the mountains. Warnings were given in vain. The spirit of lawlessness was to strong for the curb of any local government, and this latter was only nominal. A great empire could not afford to be daily insulted by attacks from tribes it had only to stretch out its hand to crush. Protest had been tried in vain; and as in the case of the hill tribes of India, when a much-enduring executive was at length forced into action, Russia undertook her expedition against the hardip tribes which have become known to us of late under the designation of the Akhal Tekke Turcomans, those leaving along the fertile edge of land now traversed by the Russian Trant-Caspian railroad.

Owing to the mismanagement of Russian generals, and the corruption of functionaries great and small, this petty war draged out its length—and a disastrous length it was—during a period of over two years. General Scobeleff's energy and promptitude brought matters to a close sooner than these who thought General Abramoff's railway a matter of absolute necessity ever dreamed of. A definite cessation of a new frontier, rendered necessary by serious changes of relations with a neighbouring Power. It is with this that we have to deal at the momrnt.

Until the explorations made within the last ten years had been effected, the country lying between the north-eastern frontier of Persia, the great mountain range of the Kopet or Allah-ho-Akbar Dagh, the territory lying between this latter and Khiva, was, if not an absolute blank, at least little more than a lettered unintelligible waste upon elaborate maps which pretended to indicate everything and showed absolutely nothing. Diplomacy, dealing with a territory like this, dealt with shadows. Statements were made from one side which could only be answered by hypothesis from the other; and "a large map of Asia" was consulted in vain, for it had little that was reliable to indicate. Distances are very variable factors in military geography, according as the ground to be traversed varies.

The Russians have to-day a very considerable military post at the extremity of their advance if indeed Askabad be, as I suppose it, their utmost easterly point of occupation in that direction. Few people, save the officer of the Russians staff attached to the Trans Caspian army, know the nature of the ground which stretches eastward and south-eastward of that post. On every ordinary well-detailed "large map of Asia" one will perceive a black-shaded line indicating the great natural delimitation between the Iran and Turan of old. At Askabad the onward course of the Russians arms halted not because there was any physical or military necessity that such should be the case, but because civilized European and especially English opinion deemed that at that point honour and justice were satisfied. To face the very mild difficulties that lay beyond was but little in the scale. To make head against diplomatic obstructionists was another question. It was one of Cabinets, not of mountains or deserts. Hence arose a very difficult affair—that of drawing a frontier line where no difficulty, save a political one, exists. That the matter may be well understood it is necessary that the ground in question be more or less before the reader. By far the best map of the country yet laid before the public is that accompanying Colonel Stewart's paper, read before the Royal Geographical Society in September last, in which he describes his experiences of the extreme north-eastern border of Persia. Heretofore a general idea existed that beyond the mountains stretched away an arid desert, reaching to the banks of the Oxus; and that Askabad was separated from the Tegend by a trackless and hopelessly baren expense. No greater delusion could exist. At short intervals occur populous villages; and, notwithstanding the little amount of science used in effecting the irrigation of the country, so copious is the supply from the slope of the mountains that most inconvenient swamps occasionally cross the path of the traveller. In fact, during the greater portion of the journey from Askabad, via Abiverd, Kaka, Dushakh, and Meveh, the difficulty of an army detachment would be to transports its waggons and artillery across the cultivated and flooded ground. Other physical difficulty there is not. Mountains of *samman*, the chopped straw on which horses, camels, and oxen subsist in the greater portion of the trans-Caspian region, lie rotting along the plains; and the ground around the villages is literally honeycombed with the shallow pit in which corn is stored. It is only in the fiercely hot summer months that any want of water is felt; and then only east of the Tejend (Heri Rood) river. During the winter rains even these marly expanses are flooded to an almost incredible extent, and to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. I [illegible] tracts of plain some two miles long and wide flooded in this way; and even late into the spiring, notwithstanding the early heats, one meets with these shallow temporary lakes, and infinite relief from the delusions of the mirage. Apart from these there are also to be found at all seasons a few wells, or rather subterranean cisterns, which do not run dry even in the very hottest season, but whose waters are so charged with saline matter as to make them, undrinkable by any save a very thirsty camel. Besides, the water can only be reached by the very slow process of hauling it up in the nosebags of horses, one at a time. These wells, for the purpose of watering even a very moderate cavalry division, would be almost entirely useless. Save for camels and Kirghese ponies, there is absolutely no fodder west of the Tejend until the first irrigation canals of the Murgab are reached, that is to say over a distance of somewhat more than seventy miles. The last despatch from Berlin informs us that according to good authority order were issued for a detachment of Cossacks, with an adequate staff of officers, to march upon Merv. Should this news be accurate there can be but one explanation of it. The Turcomans of Merv can at a pinch muster between sixty and seventy thousand horsmen out of their half-millions of population. A detachment of Cossacks, however considerable, would be completely inadequate for the subjugation of such a force, especially in view of the ground to be traversed before it could be assailed. Consequently, should this Cossack force be really moved on Merv it must have come by invitation of the Turcomans themselves, thus showing that an approximation has taken place between the quondam foes; or else it is but a detachment escorting some envoy who hopes to win over the Mervli by fair words and bribes. I am aware that a strong pro-Russian party existed at Merv so long as a twelve month ago. This party was not numerically strong. It was the rank and general position of its members which made it formidable. It was, however, at complete variance with general public sentiment among the Turcomans, and its members were rather shy of expressing their real sentiments.

I see that in a late letter Sir Henry Rawlinson says that "the presence of Russian engineers beyond Sarraks and 200 miles in advance of the Russian frontier is a significant fact, though hardly perhaps possessed of all the importance which General Scobeleff assigns to it." If I might be allowed to hazard an opinion on the matter, I would say that the possession of Sarraks by Russia could not be overestimated. It would mean the entire and thorough isolation of Merv from both Afghanistan and Meshed, the emporiums through which the Turcomans have up to the present obtained those munitions of war which they were incapable of producing for themselves. Gunpowder they can manufacture; but as with very rare exceptions their rifles are percussion locks, the cutting off of their supply of caps is tantamount to putting them thoroughly *horse de combat*. A Turcoman, too, loses heart altogether when his retreat is cut off. With Russia at Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarcand, the position was delicate enough. When Russian forces are stationed at Sarraks the issue is no longer doubtful. The Mervli have entrenched themselves at Koushid Khan Kala, twenty-five miles north of the great dam which should have been the object of their special care. This dam is but two marches from Sarraks. A Russian force at the latter place means Merv territory utterly dependent for its water supply on the goodwill of the Russian engineers. Russia at Sarraks means Russia at Merv.—Your obedient servant,

E. O'DONOVAN.

GENERAL SCOBELEFF.

GENERAL SCOBELEFF's second speech will tend to allay the uneasiness occasioned in this country by his first. The intemperate recklessness of his declaration against Germany places his vapouring about Afghanistan and Herat in its true light. If he is to be taken seriously, England need have no fear of a Power which is on the eve of a "long, sanguinary, and terrible struggle" with Germany and Austria. Before these unfortunate speeches of his, General Scobeleff was best known to Englishmen as the [illegible] third assault on Plevna. That, however, was [illegible] an incident, and by no means the crowning incident in General Scobeleff's career. Even the battle of Senovo where he captured an entire Turkish army of [illegible] men and forty-one guns with the aid of 25,000 [illegible] without artielery, although the most brilliant ands decisive victory he has yet achieved, can hardly be spoken of has the crowning incident in a carer which as yet has only begun. For he is not yet thirty-seven years of age, and without exaggeration he may be described as by far the most remarkable man of his year in Europe.

General Scobeleff supplies a striking illustration of the doctrine of heredity. He is a soldier born of soldiers. Not only is his father a general of distinguished ability, but his grandfather rose by sheer force of fighting capacity from the ranks to first rank as a general in the Caucasus. From his youth upward Michael Dimitrievitch has been a man of war. When only eighteen he took so energetic a part in some disturbances at the university that his attendance at that seat of learning was summarily dispensed with, but not before he had acquired a mastery of several language and an omnivorous appetite for reading. There are few better-read men in Europe than the general who made himself the idol of the Russian army before he was three-and-thirty. Wherever he went he carried his books with him, and read, for instance, the account of the massacre of Cabul in 1842 when sitting in his garden at Bokhara, not knowing but that the next day he might have to share the fate of Elphinstone. How he has found time to read amid the exciting life he has led is a mystery which Lieutenant Greene does not profess to solve. After his dismissal from the univerrity he was sent with a regiment of the Guards to assist in suppressing the Polish insurrection. That was in 1863, when he was eighteen. Scobeleff returned with his regiment to St. Petersburg, but soon sickened of the sybaritism which is in vogue with guardsmen elsewhere than in London. He could not stand the idle life of the "fine gentlemen of the Guard," and he left their society for the Staff College about the time the Prussians were winning the battle of Sadowa. After two years' diligent study he was sent off with a captain's commission to the Caucasus—where his grandfather had gained his laurels—the year before the Franco-Prussian war broke out. He was then a youngster of four-and twenty. The first two or three years were passed in guerrilla war in the mountains—a service useful but uneventful. In 1873, when his upward career may properly be said to begin, he was transferred to Turkestan, and took part in the famous expedition to Khiva as lieutenant-colonel of a Cossack regiment. He displayed such daring and enterprise that when Khiva was captured he was despatched with a couple of nomads to explore the desert region through which the Krasnovodsk column was to have advanced on the robber khanate of the steppes, but from which it had recoiled in dismay, after half its members had died of want of water. Scobeleff, having discharged his difficult mission with brilliant success, was decorated, promoted to a colonelcy, and attached to General Kaufmann's staff. In 1875 he gained major-generalship, in the first expedition against Khokand, and in 1876 he conquered that province at the head of 4,000 men, and was made governor of the tract of 30,000 square miles which he had added to the Russian Empire. As soon as the natives were defeated, he waged such vigorous war on peculating contractors that they accused him of defalcations, and got him reported to the Emperor as being a million roubles short in his accounts. Scobeleff posted off to the capital, demanded an inquiry, displayed his vouchers, and, after an exhaustive investigation, received a certificate that his accounts were all in order in every particular. No sooner had this been settled than the Russo-Turkish war broke out, and Scobeleff marched off to Bulgaria without a command.

The story of his exploits in the Bulgarian campaign includes all that was most exciting in the war which brought the Russian army within sight of the minarets of Stamboul. From the day when, "to show the stuff he was made of," he swam his horse across the Danube while General Dragomiroff was forcing the passage at Simnitza, to the time when he could with difficulty be restrained from marching into Constantinople as soon as the British fleet entered the Sea of Marmora, he was the most prominent actor in the drama. He became the legendary hero of the campaign, and in the minds of the common people he almost monopolized its glories. He was always in the forefront of the hottest battles; four horses were shot under him in ten days, but he was only wounded once, and after being in constant expectation of death for months he returned home safe and sound. His white uniform was to his soldiers as the white plume of Henri Quatre at the battle of Ivry. "I have heard the soldiers speak of him," says Lieutenant Greene, "as a general under whom they would rather fight and die than fight and live under another." They had often to die—sometimes 50 per cent. of his command perished—but he spared no exertion to minister to their wants and to supply their wants. His division was the best clothed and best armed in the army. He was always with them in the most exposed positions in the fight, sleeping with them in the trenches and looking after all their necessities in the camp. In short, says Lieutenant Greene, "he succeeded so thoroughly in making himself one with his division that his men responded to his thoughts as readily as the muscles obey the will. I doubt if a more thoroughly ideal relation between a general and his men has existed since the days of Cromwell."

His custom of wearing white, as if to court the bullets of his enemies, his reckless personal bravery, and the strange custom of his of always "going into battle in his cleanest uniform and fresh under-clothing covered with perfume, and wearing a diamond-hilted sword, in order that, as he said, he might die with his best clothes on," gained him the reputation of a wild dare devil, which somewhat obscured his real capacity as a general. In reality they only showed how thoroughly he had divined that secret of power which lies in fascinating the imagination as well as of appealing to the reason of men. When he was sent to take Geok Tepe and subdue the Tekkes many shook their heads, and predict that his impetuosity would be his ruin. So far from that being the case, he displayed the utmost caution, acted with the greatest diliberation; refused to move from July to December, until he had made all his preparations; and after he had carried on camels to the trenches no fewer than 1,075,000 rounds of ammunition, to say nothing of several thousands of heavy shot and shell, he laid siege to Geok Tepe, and captured that hitherto impregnable stronghold. He had 10,000 troops against 40,000 Astiaties, and he achieved the conquest of the Akhal Tekke country with a loss of 937 men. Only once in that campaign did Scobeleff display his usual recklessness. After [illegible] he was riding through the country with his escort when he met several Tekkes. He asked who they were. They answered, "Friendly Tekkes." "How can I believe your word?" he asked again. "Tekkes never lie," was their condident response. "Well," replied Scobeleff, "that is the case, I will send my escort home and will return accompanied by you." He was as good as his word, and his trust in the word of the nomads was not mispaced.

General Scobeleff is a Russian of the Russians. His life has hitherto had only one serious cloud, due to an alliance with one was as cosmopolitan as he was Muscovite, and it no longer exists. As his recent speech shows, he is singularly undiplomatic, effusiv, and enthusiastic. Five years ago he used to horrify English correspondents in Bulgaria by discussing plans for the invasion of India, and he fully shares the national resentment against the interference of the Congress of Berlin. He has a great career before him, but if M. Aksakoff were to ask him to sacrifice his life as a volunteer in the ranks of the insurgents of the Herzegovina he would go to death without hesitation to advance the interests of the cause. It is not often that such enthusiasm is linked to a "stupendous military genius" which leads Lieutenant Greene to declare that should Scobeleff live twenty years more "he will be commander-in-chief in the next war about the Eastern Question and history will then speak.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

(*Building News.*)

WE lately drew attention to the elaborate minute, by Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., in which he reviews the history of the Public Works Department of India, and points out many of its defects, the anomalies existing in the present pension rules, and the invidious privileges of the Covenanted Civil Service. We then pointed out the claims of civil engineers serving in India to be placed on equal grounds with the military department. "A Reply" to the remarks of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, made in the House of Lords, on a motion of Lord Belper in July of last year, appeared in the pages of our contemporary, *Engineering*, in three articles, and has now been reprinted and published by Messrs. E. and F. N. Spon, in a collected form together with the correspondence which has taken place between his Grace and the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers. It is generally admitted that the Public Works Department of India has signally failed, and has produced "chronic discontent" among the officers. Its reorganization upon a more equitable basis has been demanded, and is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

The writer of the reply examines carefully the allegations made by the Duke of Argyll, which amount to a serious indictment against English Civil Engineers. His Grace is reported to have said: "The Indian Government had lost annually enormous sums of money by the carelessness and incompetence of many of the civil engineers in India, and when holding the office of Secretary of State, he found that it was hardly possible to obtain in the open market a sufficient number of competent men to conduct the public works in India on a scale such as that on which they were then being undertaken." His Grace said, "Some millions were spent under the direction of the engineers of India in the construction of new barracks. It turned out, however, that these buildings had been erected in accordance with entirely erroneous principles, and that they were mere suntraps." It was further said the troops quartered in them suffered severely, and that many of them were so badly built that they would not last more than a few years. These are, indeed, serious charges, for they allege carelessness and incompetence against the civil engineers, a large waste of public money in buildings which have failed, and that in consequence of such incompetence of English engineers, Cooper's Hill College had to be established to supply qualified men.

The writer of the Reply examines at some length these allegations. With respect to the failure of the barracks, he refers to the evidence contained in the Blue-books, to show that "the general designs were settled by a board composed of medical and military officers, under whom the Public Works Department prepared and issued standard plans of all the barracks to be constructed. The War Office Committee, [illegible] the assistance of General Sir Proby Cautley, K. C. B., and Sir Randal Martin, C. B., and military officers were sent from India to England to study barrack sanitation at the public expense. In short, all designs of new barracks are prepared in accordance with regulation plans, and have to be approved by the Inspector-General, an officer of the corps of Royal Engineers. As additional evidence of the failure of military plans, the writer alludes to the serious loss to the state occasioned by the defects in the construction of the Saugor Barracks, buildings designed according to the standard plans by Captain H. R. Faber, R. E., and confined to the care and superintendence of that officer and the late Lieut.-Colonel Allen. Though an enquiry was made into the causes of failure, and those who carried out the works were severely censured and reduced in rank, the fact is still important as refuting the charge brought forward by the Duke of Argyll, while it is also noteworthy that the Saugor barracks failure occurred during his Grace's administration at the India Office. The report of the Government shows further that the only civil engineers who were engaged upon the work had nothing to do with its construction; in fact, Mr. Armstrong, one of them, is mentioned as deserving credit for having been the first who discoved the defects. "Yet notwithstanding," says the writer, "the very strong expression of opinion, we find that so powerful are the military men at the head of the department, that after Captain Faber's dismissal from the Public Works Department by Government, he was reappointed to it as executive engineer fourth grade; that he has been promoted over the heads of many civil engineers of tried and approved experience, and he now occupies the position of executive engineer of first grade." Many of our readers remember other failures of great public works, such as the Allahabad accident, involving loss of life, which prove the incapacity of military officers to undertake works of construction requiring considerable technical skill and experience. On the other hand, we find all the large and successful works in India have been entrusted to civil engineers. We need only name the Holkar State Railway and the Nagpur Works, among dozens of others, costing millions, which reflect the highest credit on engineering skill. There is now no doubt, from the facts, the charges brought by the Duke of Argyll were based on information obtained at the India Office from old Royal Engineers, who endeavoured to hide the shortcomings of the military staff, and who are disposed to undermine the growing confidence placed in the civil engineers. The reply enters into many interesting and startling facts culled from minutes of the Indian Government upon various failures, and the report of the Governor-General upon them. To these we cannot now refer in detail, suffice it to say that in the Allahabad disaster the executive engineer (a Major W. Jackson) receives condemnation of a kind which would seriously blight the prospects of any professional man engaged in architectural or engineering practice in this country. Imagine a report on an architect's unfitness, in the words of the Government report, "that the unfitness of this officer for the important post of Executive Engineer is borne out by the unskilful manner in which he designed an ordinary scarf for a beam; the error made evincing ignorance of the elementary principles of carpentry." The words of condemnation passed by Lord Mayo are very strong, and applies to all the officers engaged, and it concludes by lamenting this blot on the administration of the department in the North-Western Provinces, and the deplorable history of negligence, incapacity, and corruption.

With regard to the charge that competent civil engineers cannot be obtained in England, the best refutation that can be made is the evidence furnished by civil engineering skill and enterprise in this country. The success of Coopers' Hill College was strongly doubted by the Government of India at the time of its inception. They justly considered that unless the institution was concluded on an entirely self-supporting basis it must fail. The Institution of civil engineers, in their address to the Duke of Argyll, said the old mode of selection could only lead to disappointment, as it did not in any way test the qualifications of an engineer "excepting a retentive memory and a certain aptitude for figures." It could never give the independence and originality of resource which spring from the practical schools and the pupilage system, and as regards the supply of competent men, only higher pay and equality with other officers can remove the difficulty experienced. The facts and evidence we have given prove the utter inadequacy of Cooper's Hill College to supply the proper men, and we may quote Col. Sir A. Clarke to show that good men can be obtained "without such expensive machinery, or the creation of another closed service for India."

The public works in India involve an enormous yearly expenditure—something like twenty-four millions of public money, and for this outlay the Government of India are responsible. In earlier days the military officers could supply the few urgent wants of the time; but the larger undertakings require now the employment of engineers of admitted ability and large experience. While availing themselves of civil engineers, the Government have still continued to retain the control in the hands of a small body of military men, and it is this retention of power in the hands of a few which has led to all the difficulties and grievances with which the Government have had to contend.

The conclusions of the writer of the reply are those which we have expressed from time to time. If the best men are to be employed for important public works, the present class distinction between the military and civil engineers must be abolished, and perfect equality of pay established. This seems to us to be the foundation of all reform. The author of the Reply sums up the requirements as follows: 1, perfect equality of pay beteen all officers of the same grades, civil and military; 2, all promotion in all the grades or classes (if made either by seniority or by selection), to be made regularly in proportion to the total number of military and civil men respectively. Thus if three-fourths of the department are civil engineers, and one-fourth royal engineers, then of every four vacancies which occur, three should be filled from among civilians and one from among the military men; 3, as all civil engineers who are now and have been sent to India are under covenants with the Secretary of State, they should be treated, as regards pension, in every way like the covenanted civil servants of government; 4, Cooper's Hill College having failed both financially and practically, a return should be made to an improved system of open competition on a basis which could be arranged by the Secretary of State, should he be pleased to call to his assistance the Councils of the Institution of civil engineers, and of the various engineering colleges of London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, &c.; and 5, that the Secretary of State should call to his assistance one or two civil engineers of tried experience who have retired from service in the Public Works Department. Such are, in brief, the means which the author thinks are necessary to reorganise the department of Public Works in India, and to render justice to a profession which certainly does not merit the charges which have been made against it.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

THE Indian papers to hand this week give an account of the presentation of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant W. St. L. Chase, 28th Bombay N.I., and call to mind the devotion shown by other officers on the occasion. An eye-witness, writing from Afghanistan recently, gave the following account of their services:—"When our troops were returning from Deh Khoja to the Citadel of Kandahar, on August 16, a party of the 7th Fusiliers and the 28th N.I. came round the right of the village, immediately opposite the portion of the ramparts where I commanded. In doing so, they had to cross over a bare maidan, about 800 yards, without shelter of any sort. Half-way across were two small buildings with small enclosures, and as the fire from the right of the village was very hot, and many men were wounded, some three or four took shelter in the buildings. I saw Frederick Adams, Quartermaster-General of the Forces, run across the maidan from the fort direct to the buildings entirely alone, and under a heavy cross-fire. Shortly afterwards he was followed by four bearers with a 'dandie,' in which he managed to get two wounded men across to the fort and so save their lives. One of the dhoolie-bearers was shot dead, as they were returning. All this I witnessed from the ramparts with my own eyes. A young fellow, Chase, of the 28th N. I., also did a very plucky thing at the same time. He let himself down over the ramparts by a grass ladder, ran on to the maidan afore-mentioned, picked up a wounded man of the 7th Fusiliers, and carried him back to the ditch in safety. Young Salmon, of the Rifles, and a youngster of the name of Adye, of the 83rd, attached for duty on the walls, also went over and helped to bring in wounded men; but so far these acts of bravery in the field have remained unrecognised by the higher authorities, and, as a matter of course, unrewarded. These incidents, which surely ought to have aroused the highest feelings of pride in the breasts of those who witnessed them, must have been know to General Primrose; but they were never recorded by him as worthy of recognition. There was not a man in the whole force who did harder or better work in the campaign than Fred. Adams, and yet he is about the only Staff officer who has not received promotion or reward." Perhaps some one may be able to explain how it is that of the four officers who came so prominently to the front on this occasion, but one has been recognised. If these statements be correct, correct, as we believe them to be, it is difficult to understand the principle of selection in the case.—*Army and Navy Gazette*, Feb. 18.

JUMBO AND HIS FRIENDS.

YESTERDAY (February 22) the Council of the Zoological Society, to whom the Queen and Prince of Wales have telegraphed, on the subject which may almost be said to have sprung at a bound into the foremost position of conversational topics, held a special meeting, which, though primarily to take into consideration the proposed railway by the side of the Regent's Canal, was also occupied with a discussion on the impending fate of Jumbo. We cannot pretend to divulge the private deliberations of the conclave; but there is no violation of honourable secresy in saying that unless the strong influence already brought to bear shall continue in full force, that fate is sealed. There is a point on which we venture to dwell with strong emphasis, and without offence to the purchaser of our great elephant. This animal has not been trained for public performances; and before he could be made fit for a show such as, we may fairly take it, Mr. Barnum has in prospect for him, he would have [illegible] a discipline scarcely if at all short of positive torture. All interest yesterday [illegible] the Zoo centred in [illegible] lovely day; and this methodically "mad" elephant, crowded with children, and followed everywhere by an admiring throng of young, old, and middle-aged, paced slowly about the grounds, with well-feigned sanity. If it be true that he has lost his wits, or is likely to lose them, then must it be allowed that he is a consummate actor; for nothing could have been more apparently true to the character of amiable placidity and soundness of mind than this masterly assumption. Parents and guardians who asked their children, on entering the grounds, "Where shall we go first?" received but one prompt and emphatic answer—"Jumbo." All the blandishments attempted by the other animals fell as flat as the worn-out tricks of a second-hand and third-rate pantomime. The bears languished for lack of customary buns; and the Bactrian camel, gazing over his scornful and uplifted nose at the joyous scene moving continually before him, wondered, for his part, what people could see in a great clumsy beast, utterly destitute of humps, and therefore obliged to improve his figure in this respect with a panier full of boys and girls. The lions might have got loose and nobody would have noticed them: the seals, the pelicans, the otters, and the kangaroos kept Ash Wednesday in silent solitude; the prrots talked, squalled, and whistled without response from imitative humanity; and even the monkey-house was deserted. Jumbo had, in effect, anticipated the opening of the season, and had brought the summer friends of the Zoo down upon its gates with a sudden rush. The road which passes the main entrance, bisects the property, was full of carriages private and public. Cabmen stood on their driving seats to gain a sight of the towering attraction, and sedate, whitewigged coachman, whose masters and mistresses were worshipping Jumbo, essayed to snatch a transient look by rising furtively on their foot-boards. Meanwhile the little boys and girls, who had no parents or guardians in particular, no nursery governesses, and no sixpences for entrance at half-price, clambered the railings and looked into Eden from outside. Irregular children these, no doubt, and yet eager to participate in the glorious touch of nature that makes the whole world kin.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE same journal adds that the number of visitors to Jumbo in one day were 1,343. Innumerable letters have been received by the *Daily Telegraph* and other newspapers protesting against the removal of Jumbo and forwarding sums of money to help to buy him back. Mr. Barnum, however, knows too well the value of the tremendous advertisement he is recieving to part with his purchase, as the following characteristic telegram, to which we alluded a few days ago, will show:—

"NEW YORK, Thursday.

"My compliments to Editor *Daily Telegraph* and British nation. Fifty millions of American citizens anxiously awaiting Jumbo's arrival. My forty years' invariable practice of exhibiting best that money could procure makes Jumbo's presence here imperative. Hundred thousand pounds would be no inducement to cancel purchase. My largest tent seats thirty thousand persons, and is filled twice each day. It contains four rings, in three of which three full circus companies give different performances simultaneously. In the large outer ring or racing track, the Roman Hippodrome is exhibited. In two other immense connecting tents my colossal zoological collection and museum are shown. In December next I visit Australia in person, with Jumbo and my entire mammoth combination of seven shows, via California, thence through Suez Canal. Following summer to London. I shall then exhibit in every prominent city in Great Britain. May afterwards return Jumbo to his old position in Royal Zoological Gardens. Wishing long life and prosperity to the British nation, *The Daily Telegraph*, and Jumbo, I am, the public's obedient servant.

"P. T. BARNUM."

In an editorial on the subject the *Daily Telegraph* says:—The love of English men, women, and children for their horses and their dogs is the admiration of the continent, and even the African descent of Jumbo has not prevented him from being taken to our hearts. His reluctance to leave us appeals to our best prejudices. It is gratifying to find that patriotism has penetrated even his pachydermatous hide, and that, though he "might have been a Rooshan, A Frenchman, Turk, or Prooshan. Or, perhaps, Italian, Yet in spite of all temptations To belong to other nations, He remains an English" —elephant. A long course of our national bun, constant intercourse with a kindly people, occasional visits from members of the most-occupied Legislature in the world, the patronage of our Princes, and the exhilarating neighbourhood of a vast metropolis have so "Englished" him that he belongs to us, and may be called naturalised. It is even possible that he has derived the first hints of his present tactics of passive resistance from some representatives of the people, for it is currently whispered that on the night preceding his refusal to march out he had a long and private interview with a prominent Home Rule Member of Parliament. If so, his obstructiveness and its success are adequately explained. . . . We have the situation now, in the "almighty dollar" on the one side, and the [illegible] Jumbo on the other. He certainly cannot be dragged to the docks; but he may be deceived into a movable cage. After all, elephants are sometimes almost as foolish as men, and if the greatest strategists of our race have been led into traps why not this sagacious Hannibal of the quadrupeds? Our final hope, then, is in Mr. Barnum's generosity. Will he not listen to the cry of the children? We all expect a gentle answer. We are accustomed to "genial showmen" from the West, and the shade of Artemus Ward forbids cruelty to Jumbo and to the little Londoners who love their dear old friend. Let Mr. Barnum name his price; let Mr. Sclater give him back his two thousand pounds, and in addition, the children and their friends will club together a round sum for his bargain. Or if money will not serve, is there no equivalent? We cannot offer him in exchange the Tower of London, Shakespeare's house, Ireland as it stands, the Birmingham Caucus, or a picked specimen of our best fogs. But if he surrenders Jumbo he may have Mr. Bradlaugh, and with him the identical scrap of paper and the genuine "Revised Version" on which he "swore himself in" and then—out again.

AN ARTIST'S REVENGE.

PARIS, Feb. 17.

VISITORS to the private view of the Water-colour Exhibition were not a little surprised to find on the walls a blank space where should have hung a "Portrait of a Bagdad Jewish Stall-keeper," by the well-known aquarellist Jacquet. Still greater was the astonishment depicted on every face on Wednesday when the picture duly hung in its place was discovered to represent, in the guise of an Oriental Hebrew, the well-known lineaments of M. Alexandre Dumas. Clearly there was a mystery underlying the excellent portrait of the talented academician, so good in its way that the likeness was absolutely unmistakeable. Mysteries in Paris are not long-lived, and this particular enigma has received its solution in the following peculiar story. M. Jacquet some three years ago exhibited in the Salon a Louis Quinze subject, under the title "La Premiere Arrivee." M. Dumas, whose collection is well known, purchased the picture, to the delight of the artist, who flattered himself that his work would be permanently exhibited in the renowned gallery. M. Dumas, whose fancy for the work appears to have subsided afterwards, resolved to dispose of it, and placed it in the hands of a dealer. The indignation of M. Jacquet at finding the work he had sold a bargain offered in the market at an increased valuation quickly turned into a desire for revenge. Seizing an artist's natural weapon, the brush, he painted M. Dumas' portrait in the caftan of the Jewish dealer of Bagdad and sent it to the Water-colour Exhibition. The society at first demurred at hanging the pictorial libel, but M. Jacquet insisted on his rights as a member, and so it happened that M. Dumas was exposed to the Parisian gaze in an unflattering disguise.

Yesterday afternoon, just as the Water-colour Exhibition was about to be closed, M. Lipmann, the son-in-law of Alexandre Dumas, rushed in to the *salon* of the Aquarelists' Society, and making his way to the offending portrait, smashed the glass to pieces, and pushed his stick through the picture in several places, without, however, damaging the head of the "Jewish Dealer of Bagdad." A scene, of course, ensued. Several visitors endeavoured to seize M. Lipmann, while others ran for the police; but M. Vibert and other members of the society interposed, and after a *proces verbal* had been drawn up M. Lipmann was allowed to depart on leaving his card. Meanwhile, M. Alexandre Dumas, who had nothing whatever to do with the hasty action of his son-in-law, had caused a summons to be served on the proprietor of the gallery and the secretary of the Water-colours Society, demanding the removal of the portrait from the walls of the Exhibition. The case was heard to-day, and M. Aubepin, President of the Tribunal, made out a provisional order for the picture to be taken out of the Exhibition and given into the keeping of M. Petit, the owner of the gallery, pending further proceedings involving the destruction of all that is left of the work as claimed by M. Dumas. As may be expected, crowds of people visited the show to-day to inspect the picture after its mutilation at the hands of M. Lipmann, but many were disappointed, as the order of the judge was carried out early in the afternoon. M. Jacquet is furious at the damage done to his work and talks of making a heavy claim on M. Lipmann, while another lawsuit naturally arises out of M. Dumas' pretensions, to have it entirely destroyed. Altogether the situation is getting complicated, while Paris is amused at the many singular incidents of the scandal. To complete matters, M. Lipmann and M. Jacquet are next-door neighbours in the fashionable Monceaux quarters, and rumours of an impending hostile meeting between the two are already current.—*Daily Telegraph.*

WRITING on the same subject the Paris correspondent of *Truth* says:—"The Jew of Bagdad" was purchased by a theatrical enemy of Dumas *fils*, for—M. Jaquet avers—40,000f. This sum he demands of M. Lipmann, who mutilated the picture by striking it with his cane at the exhibition. M. Lipmann is a Hebrew, and son-in-law to the author of "Le Demi Monde." Jacquet is not the lunatic that he makes himself out in explaining his reason for exhibiting the "Bagdad Jew." He wanted to avenge a pretty *artiste*, to whom M. Dumas had been rude at Dieppe. Before her face he called attention to the newness of her teeth. A English nobleman at whom she had been smiling was present. M. Dumas *fils* has [illegible] tongue, and no idea that it can wound, which is [illegible]. He is not unkind, unless in *mots* or effect of plays th[illegible]. In society he tests the [illegible] ing, and leads the con[illegible] he is thinking of writ[illegible] up to them. *Le mot brutal, le mot* [illegible] ones he best likes to essay. [illegible] are the the victim that he singles out like a [illegible] upon of mitraille. I witnessed an attack made by him at a dinner-party on a young Irish lady who was ugly to disfigurement, but spoke French as well as he did, and defended herself with spirit, presence of mind, and wit. The tone he adopted (and it was the first time he ever saw her) was that of a dissipated husband, who had married a plain woman for money and was tired of being civil to her. M. Dumas *fils* was writing "L'Etrangere," and was not yet certain whether he should or should not endow Madame de Septmonts with beauty. It is possible that if he had not had the laughers against him on this occasion, the name of the play would have been different, and that Mistress Clarkson would have been a Bordelaise. This dramatist has not a grain of sensibility. He horrified his acquaintances by selling his entire share of the personal effects of the elder Dumas, to whom, nevertheless, he was attached, and, in his way, he was an affectionate son. Jacquet brings into his picture of the dealer in old curiosities some well-known *bric-a-brac* of the author of "Monte Christo."

A FORTUNATEE ACTRESS.

REFERRING to the death of the late Countess Dowager of Essex, the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

In the year of her Majesty's Coronation, 1838, it pleased a "peer of the realm, who had only been a few weeks a widower, to take unto himself a second wife. The nobleman in question was the Earl of Essex, a distinguished patron of the drama, and one of the first to salute the rising star of Edmund Kean. The lady whom his Lordship selected as his second spouse was the admirable actress and vocalist, Miss Katherine Stephens. She had attained the mature age of forty-four, but was still as charming as ever, when her noble admirer laid his heart and his coronet, together with a splendid settlement, at her feet. The facetious James Smith, one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses," did not omit to take note of the marriage of the delightful vocalist and high-minded woman whose virtues were to adorn the British aristocracy; and in his "Poetic Effusions," published in 1840, after eulogising Miss Farren, who became Countess of Derby; Miss Bolton—another "Polly"—who was espoused by Lord Thurlow; and Miss O'Neil, who became Lady Becher, the bard addressed the sweet singer whose popularity had been qualified as "declining" so far back as 1814. Thus wrote James Smith in 1838: "Last of this dear delightful list—Most followed, wondered. In Hymen's odds and evens, Old Essex caged our nightingale, and finished thy theatric tale, Enchanting Kitty Stephens." Now "mirth is changed to melancholy," and Katherine, Countess Dowager of Essex, is dead. It has been said that no English singer before or after her has ever built so pure and perfect an English style upon an elaborate Italian basis, and that her purity rendered her performance the very model of what our nation calls "chaste" singing. Thomas Noon Talfourd declared that "the same unaffected simplicity, the same quiet pathos, the same graceful tenderness" which had enchanted him in the Katherine Stephens of 1814 remained unharmed in 1830, when she was as delightful in "Love in a Village" as she had been delightful in [illegible]." Leigh Hunt, when he came out of gaol, declared that "her bird-like triumphs" in the part of Polly were "like nothing else heard on the stage," and that "they left all competition behind." But triumphs are evanescent, and "the circles of our felicities make but short arches;" and the enchanting Kitty Stephens is dead. Let it not be withdrawn from the record that this pretty English ballad-singer, who became the wife of a belted Earl, was, in every relation of life, simply admirable, that her kindness and charity where inexhaustible, and that her reputation was as unblemished as the new-fallen snow.

DEATH OF NILSSON'S HUSBAND.

M. AUGUSTE ROUZEAUD, the husband of Madame Christine Nilsson, died on Feb. 22 in the private lunatic asylum to which it was found necessary to take him little more than a month ago. The paralysis of the brain which set in some days later developed with a rapidity which left no doubt of a speedy termination to his hopeless state. Madame Nilsson has, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says, suffered considerable financial losses in consequence of her late husband's sudden calamity.

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THE GREAT NIHILIST TRIAL.

(*From the Daily News Correspondent.*)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 17.

ON the 21st will begin before the Supreme Tribunal Extraordinary a great political trial, which in many respects will possess greater interest even that of the regicides last April. Twenty-one individuals accused of political crimes entailing the penalty of death will take their place in the dock. Among the counsel who have undertaken the thankless task of defence in a court sitting with closed doors figure a number of celebrities of the bar of St. Petersburg, including such men as Messrs. Spassoviez, Tomtchamnoff, Gherard, Alexandroff, and Passower. The greater number of the accused played a conspicuous part in the last revolutionary agitation, and their avowals, judging by the indictment, are of the deepest interest. The official record of the inquiry which has been set on foot affords full details of the organization of the movement. The authorities are able to confirm the fact, which had moreover been already asserted by the accused in previous political trials, that the terrorist activity did not begin until the summer of 1879, that is to say, after the sittings of the Congress of Lipetsk. The agitation against the Government which up to that point had been confined to peaceful social propaganda, was transformed after Lipetsk, when the leaders had become convinced of the futility of their previous efforts, into measures in which terrorism was to play the most important part. Two events presenting this characteristic, the murder of General Mezentsoff, on the 16th of August, 1878, and the attempt of Solovieff upon the life of Alexander II. on the 14th of April, 1879, were, however, the result of independent action, unconnected with the avowed partisans of the movement or with the general organization. It was not until the Congress of Lipetsk that the party was organised on any solid basis. It was there that the leaders assembled their scattered forces, and made arrangements to act either singly or in combination. A managing commission took the helm, and exercised its authority through an executive committee. The agents of the Commission were subdivided into two classes, according to the greater or lesser amount of confidence with which they were viewd. This managing commission was composed of three members, two of whom, Alexander Mikhailoff and Michael Frolenko, are concerned in the present trial. Out of the 30 members of whom the executive committee is composed, Nicholas Morozoff (also editor of the *Narodnaia Volia*, Will of the People), Nicholas Kolodkievitch, and Anne Yakimoff, alias Kobyzowa will be put upon their trial. The indictment deals with nearly all the attempts committed of recent years. The following are the specific offences together with the names of the accused:

Being concerned in the Solovieff affair: Alexander Mikhailoff. Preparations for two attempts at Odessa: Isajeff, Frolenko, Kolsokevitch, Zlotopolsky, Merkuloff, and the women Lelédeva and Yakimowa or Kobysova. Attempts made upon the Lozovo-Sebastopol Railway: Isajeff, Tetorka. Explosion in the Imperial train on the Moscow-Koursk Railway: Michajloff, Arontschiek, Isajeff, Barannikoff, and Morosoff. Explosion in the Winter Palace: Isajeff. Assassination of the Emperor: Isajeff, Kolovkevitch, Barannikoff, Frolenko, Freigoni, Soukhanoff, Emeljanoff, Mercouloff, Langans, Tythinin, Yakhemova, Oleinikowa. Assassination of Mezentsoff: Barannikoff.

It is worthy of note with regard to this indictment that in connection with nearly all the attempts the same names recur. This droves on one hand the indefatigable perseverance an energy of the agitators, and on the other that the active party, [illegible] speaking is numerically very small, since it [illegible]ed always to employ the same agents. [illegible] seen that Freigoni, who is the son of a gen[illegible], who was regarded as the most important [illegible] only figures in one count—that of having ta[illegible] in the preparations in the Petite Sadow[illegible] should be added also that Freigoni has wit[illegible] his first depositions made to the police, a[illegible]sistently denies the allegation that he be[illegible] dig the mine in the Petite Sadowaia. Freigoni denies his identity with "Mylord," as well as his alleged intimate relations with the regicide Zelaboff, who was hanged. The accusations against Freigoni are founded upon the testimony of one of the accused Merkuloff, who has betrayed all those with whom he has been associated. Isajeff, who is accused among other acts with the attempt on the Winter Palace, is the same man who was arrested last May, and who was publicly exhibited at the Prefecture of Police because he would not give his name. Soukhanoff, a naval officer, was chief of the technical department, which prepared the mines as well as the shells and explosives generally. Mikhailoff, a member of the executive committee, one of the most active and most deeply-compromised confederates, was arrested on the 28th November, 1880, at the moment when he was ordering at a photographer's some portraits of his colleagues who had been hanged. Emeljanoff took up his position on the 13th of March last with Rysakoff and Kryniewiecks upon the Catherine Canal, bomb-shell in hand, and ran forward to support the Emperor when he fell mortally wounded. Emeljanoff was to throw the third shell, if the two first had not produced the desired result. Barannikoff is accused of having in the disguise of a cabman, stationed himself on the 16th of August, 1878, at the corner of the Rue Italianni, and fired at Colonel Makaroff as he attempted to arrest the assassin of General Mezenzoff. The accused, it may be added, does not deny the allegation. Among the 70 witnesses to be called during the trial are eight political criminals now undergoing their sentences in fortresses or prisons, Zandelewitch, Kobylansky, Okladsky, Tichonoff, Pogozjeloff, Morozova, Kozminova, and Bogarodoff. It is said that the police department, notwithstanding the request of the Senate, have refused to produce them at the hearing which is to [illegible] on the 19th. It is not known what will [illegible] the Court in [illegible] Imperial Ministry and the President [illegible] feature is the [illegible] of this refusal. A characteristic [illegible] Goldenberg, Kwiatkowsky, and Rysakoff, with the remark that they do [illegible] owing to decease. Goldenberg hanged himself [illegible] in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul after having betrayed all the secrets of the revolutionary organization. Kwiatkowsky, who is accused of having taken [illegible] attempt at the Winter Palace, was hanged in [illegible]ber, 1880. Rysakoff, the regicide, died on the scaffold last May. Public opinion is occupied with the question of which of the accused in this trial will suffer the death penalty and which will be pardoned. Judging by the rule in previous trials, it may be presumed that seven or eight of the accused will end their days miserably upon the scaffold.

THE ARMY PURCHASE QUESTION.

AMONGST the officers who will be compulsorily removed from the service on the 28th inst., under the Warrant of June 25 last in Colonel Bray, C. B., late commanding 4th King's Own Regiment an officer of 43 years service. We hear that Colonel Bray has made a most determined and energetic stand against the treatment he has received under the various Warrants which have been issued since the abolition of Purchase, and his claims for compensation have beee forwarded, in a printed form, through the Commander-in-Chief, and are to be considered immediately. Colonel Bray, soon after his arrival in India in 1880, from the Zulu campaign, was appointed to an acting brigade command, from which he was removed the day his five years' regimental command expired, and he was placed on half-pay after having been forced to pay £2,500 for commissions, under the rules of Purchase, for the position he had just attained, and for which advantages commissions were purchased. Colonel Bray has, we believe, claimed the balance of his purchase-money still in the hands of Government, and, moreover, money compensation for loss of command, loss of profession, and loss of all further promotion and employment, together with full pay from date of the introduction of the scheme of age retirement, in addition to the pension of £420 a year granted to all colonels on retirement after five years' regimental command, and which he has already earned by 43 years' service. In point of fact, the rules or warrants for compulsorily removing officers from the Army who have purchased commissions, have revived the which of the Purchase question, and will have to be considered by the new Army Purchase Commission. Thr Purchase officers naturally object to be turned out of the service just as they have got to the top of the tree, and for which they paid their money under Government regulations, made for the purpose of causing a quick flow of promotion at lowest cost to the State. The State under the Liberal Government seized the money of Purchase: and in 1881 introduced fresh Warrants, removing those officers from the service to the Retired List, under new age clauses and non-employment clauses; but they forgot to return the Purchase money. This is the question now at issue between the Colonels and the present Government, and a very important one it is.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

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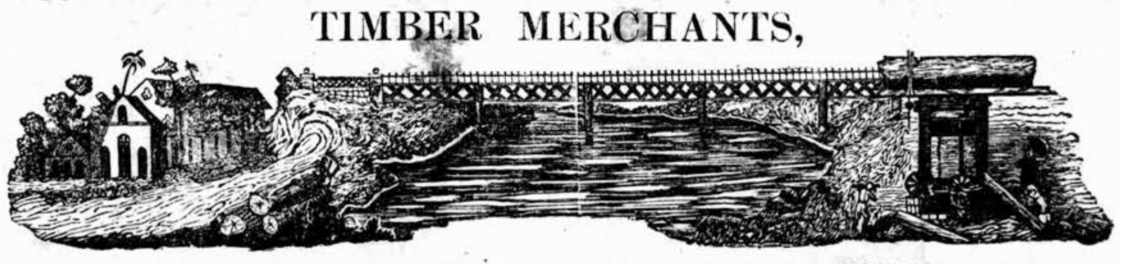

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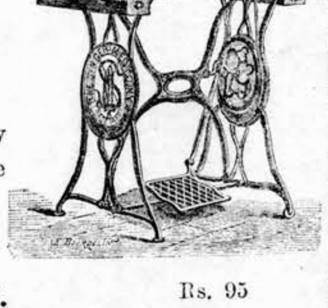

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